

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Latin America

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CONTADORA GROUP MEETS IN PANAMA 28-30 MAY

Meeting Schedule Outlined

PA280204 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 27 May 83 pp A-1, A-18

["Official communique" from the Panamanian Foreign Ministry; no date given]

[Text] The foreign ministers of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela will meet in Panama City beginning next Saturday in order to continue the examination of the current situation on the Central American Isthmus within the framework of the negotiations initiated last January by the member nations of the Contadora Group, aimed at the pacification of Central America.

The deliberations will be held at Panama Hilton in Panama City and will begin with a protocol meeting to take place in the evening.

In accordance with the work procedure jointly adopted by the foreign ministers who attended the second meeting of this type, which succeeded in effectively setting up the Contadora Group, the Central American, Mexican, Colombian, Venezuelan, and Panamanian foreign ministers will initially dedicate themselves to the final approval of the work program they will follow during the sessions, which will last until next Monday.

The work program includes, as a procedure agreed upon in principle, the forming of two work commissions. One will deal with the topics to be discussed during the talks while the other will deal with procedures.

The talks will be held in private and in accordance with the procedure adopted by the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group member countries. At the closing of the sessions next Monday, an editing group will prepare an official information bulletin.

It is planned that the members of the work commissions will be the deputy foreign ministers, advisers, and experts who are members of the missions of the countries participating in the meeting.

On Sunday morning the work commissions will continue their tasks in order to report to the foreign ministers on the progress achieved. The report will be given during a working lunch to take place about noon. It is planned that the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group will form two work groups after hearing the commissions' report on the topics and procedures.

The foreign ministers will continue working until next Monday afternoon, when a plenary meeting will possibly be held. During this meeting the work carried out by the work groups will be evaluated, and some conclusions may be drawn.

The countries which have taken the initiative -- Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama -- have taken into consideration, because of the nature of the consultations to be held in Panama City, the need for a flexible handling of the topics in order to permit the procedural treatment which may be most suitable for the constant aim of promoting dialogue and agreement.

It is therefore necessary to discuss some of the topics within a general or regional framework and others in bilateral terms. The topics for the talks will be the result of the conclusions reached by the work commissions.

Guatemala's Castillo Denies Bloc

PA280001 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Panama City, 27 May (AFP) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo denied that there is a Central American bloc against another regional country. He also reiterated his government's support for the Contadora Group.

Castillo arrived today in this capital where he will participate, beginning tomorrow, in a meeting of foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and of the five Central American countries.

Castillo added that a recent San Salvador meeting of all the Central American foreign ministers, except Nicaragua's D'Escoto, should not be interpreted as "the existence of a Central American bloc against another regional country." Furthermore, he said, "the moment we show partiality toward a security problem of the area, we are showing partiality toward a regional problem."

The Guatemalan foreign minister said that there are some problems that can be dealt with bilaterally, but there are others that cannot. "We have to realize that there is a tremendous security problem in the region which requires the cooperation and good will of all five of the Central American countries," Castillo indicated.

He denied that his country no longer supports or trusts the Contadora Group. "We accept the friendly effort based on our Latin Americanist ideals. We are deeply interested in solving the problem together," Castillo said.

Finally, he admitted that there are pressures and actions from political power groups which need to be curbed "because negotiations are held to exchange views and the dialogue will shed light on the path to positive solutions."

Costa Rican Minister Interviewed

PA280145 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2134 GMT 27 May 83

[Interview with Costa Rican Justice Minister Carlos Gutierrez by Demetrio Olaciregui, news department director, on 27 May at Omar Torrijos International Airport in Panama City -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Olaciregui] It has been said that the anti-Sandinist forces are operating in Costa Rican territory and that they carry out incursions into Nicaragua from there, returning later to their bases in Costa Rica. What is the true situation?

[Gutierrez] It is possible that some anti-Sandinist forces have been organized in Costa Rica. This is possible because in the Costa Rican border zone there is a large number of persons -- I would say about 80 percent of the population -- who do not sympathize with the Nicaraguan Government and who are willing to cooperate with the groups opposed to the Nicaraguan Government. At this moment, we believe there are no camps in Costa Rica.

[Olaciregui] What is the state of bilateral negotiations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua regarding the San Juan River issue?

[Gutierrez] At this moment, the issue of the San Juan River has disappeared from the bilateral negotiations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. This is because most of the San Juan River is not controlled by the forces of the Sandinist People's Army. Pastora's people control most of the river. They are guerrillas of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, who control various sectors along the north side of San Juan River. During our recent talks we did not discuss the San Juan River because we realize what the situation is. We cannot ask the Nicaraguan Government to guarantee us free navigation along the San Juan River knowing that its forces do not have full control of the river and that many sectors of the river are controlled by Pastora's men. In view of this and for the time being, the Costa Rican Government is not insisting on negotiations for free transit along the San Juan River because we realize that the Nicaraguan side of the San Juan River is a battle zone.

[Olacirequi] How would you describe Costa Rican relations with the Nicaraguan Government?

[Gutierrez] Well, we are talking; that is the best way, I would say. There are points in which there is detente and there are points of tension also. There are some points in which both parties have shown interest in having detente. There are other aspects in which detente is not working. Take for example this incident of the German journalists which Nicaragua used yesterday to lodge a protest, saying that the attack took place from Costa Rican territory. The German journalists said that they were crossing the river from Nicaragua when they were attacked from the north side. Relations are not as good as we would like, but they are not at the point of being severed.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Arrives

PA280452 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 May 83

[Report by Demetrio Olacirequi at the Omar Torrijos Herrera International Airport]

[Excerpts] Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has arrived at the Omar Torrijos Herrera International Airport to participate in the fifth round of Contadora Group consultations with the Central American foreign ministers. On his arrival at the Panamanian airport, the Mexican foreign secretary was interviewed by Radio Libertad. He commented on the expectations that Mexico brings to this consultative meeting. The Mexican foreign secretary said that Mexico has faith in the peace process that the Contadora Group began in January. Here are his remarks:

[Begin recording] [Sepulveda] As in previous meetings, we are optimistic that we will achieve a substantial advance in the various issues that we will consider on this occasion.

[Olacirequi] Have you received any messages from international organizations such as the OAS and the United Nations regarding this meeting and the attention they are giving to this summit in Panama?

[Sepulveda] We have received no message specifically on this meeting, but we believe that the message from the Security Council is much more important. In the resolution it adopted a week ago it expressed clear and firm support for the work of the Contadora Group.

[Olaciregui] Do you think more energy should be given to such consultations, especially in view of the increase in violence in the region and the increasing number of deaths? Is there a way to give more dynamism to the Contadora Group in its consultations with the Central American foreign ministers?

[Sepulveda] Political-diplomatic work is a work of patience that requires great seriousness and professionalism. One cannot be hasty. Such work does not have sudden, spectacular results, but we are sure that we are gradually establishing the conditions for peace in Central America. [end recording]

D'Escoto Airport Interview

PA282313 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1816 GMT 28 May 83

[News Conference held by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto on 28 May upon his arrival at Omar Torrijos Airport in Panama City for the expanded Contadora talks; all questioners unidentified -- recorded]

[Text] [D'Escoto] We consider Contadora the principal and most important regional initiative to achieve peace in Central America. In March of this year we appealed to Contadora to help in the holding of the important dialogue for peace in Central America that we have long sought, in vain, with Honduras, and with the United States as well.

After its second round of consultations, held in Panama with the foreign ministers of Central America, Contadora issued its second information bulletin stating that it had reached the unanimous conclusion that different problems exist that merit different treatment, that is, subjects, due to their nature, merit a very bilateral treatment.

Obviously, we have always believed that. We have always been in the vanguard of Central American cooperation and coordination. We participated very actively in that famous meeting in San Jose that was held in March 1980, where the San Jose Declaration was issued and the Association of Central American Foreign Ministers was formed. It included Panama; that is, it was comprised of six countries. There we established a framework of concepts and principles to regulate this organization.

Nevertheless, the sad truth is that all the countries that signed the San Jose agreement let themselves be pressured into establishing the so-called Central American Democratic Community. That is what it was called, the Central American Democratic Community. Its sole objective was to exclude Nicaragua. They did not want Nicaragua to discuss Central American subjects with them.

Subsequently, after international condemnation and international rejection, this clumsy maneuver to exclude Nicaragua, this democratic community, found itself incapable of making any progress. Another thing was formed then, the Forum for Peace and Democracy, I believe it was called. Now, suddenly, there is much insistence on the need for bilateral talks, and to include Nicaragua.

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] Well, they have been talking about that, after having always insisted on cooperation with U.S. imperialism in their determination to exclude Nicaragua.

[Words indistinct] they have been insisting on preventing that indispensable dialogue in the region between Honduras and Nicaragua, and this is absolutely unacceptable to us. First of all, there must be a dialogue with Honduras, because it is the situation between Honduras and Nicaragua that most threatens peace in Central America. We are going to meet here to see how we can make progress in search of detente, in search of peace and, I hope, to find methods and ways to have a coexistence that is more fraternal, more respectful, as behooves neighboring Central American countries.

However, as I said, we are not the ones who refused to do this, and in this situation in which two Central American countries are in such a tense situation that could easily break down and explode into a bilateral war, it is urgent that we begin bilateral dialogue to find ways to resolve this situation.

[Question] You reaffirm, then, that the first point of the Contadora work plan should be to establish a way to hold a Honduran-Nicaraguan dialogue?

[D'Escoto] What I am saying is that from the viewpoint of the priority of Central American peace, and from the Nicaraguan viewpoint, which is what we are trying to find; and in addition, if one takes into consideration what the recent UN Security Council resolution states, which expresses the deep concern of the Council over the situation between Honduras and Nicaragua, this is the priority. [sentence as heard] Let us solve this and go on from there.

What has happened is that so far Honduras has not been willing to sit down. Why are they so terrified to hold a dialogue? Is dialogue not the normal mechanism for civilized countries to resolve situations that are potentially explosive?

[Question] In the last few days there have been several events such as the resignation -- or the dismissal-resignation -- of Enders in the United States, the recognition that there is going to be a military base in Honduras for the training of Salvadoran troops, the apparent hardening of President Reagan's policy, and statements such as those made by Senator Goldwater and [General] Nutting of the U.S. Southern Command. What is your opinion, or what influence does this have -- does this increase the danger of the situation?

[D'Escoto] Evidently, yes, and in spite of the resounding failure of President Reagan's efforts at rapprochement with the U.S. Congress. Several polls were taken to determine how public opinion had been changed by the intervention, and it is evident that he did not manage to convince the people. However, in spite of the fact that a large percentage of the people reject, and condemn his policy in Central America -- and Nicaragua, in particular -- the President decided to go ahead, disregarding the opinion of his Congress and disregarding the opinion of his own people.

This situation now of the installation of a U.S. base in Honduras -- I believe this should be one of the main points for discussion at this meeting. Are we going to have military bases at a time when we are discussing peace and security in the region?

[Question] Could Nicaragua identify the obstacles blocking the achievement of peace in the region, and do you believe that Contadora still has hopes to achieve peace in Central America?

[D'Escoto] Lock, Contadora is making a very important effort. I repeat what I said, that I consider Contadora the most important initiative in the region to achieve peace. We sought and obtained significant and very important backing from the international community for Contadora. However, obviously, here it is not the will of Contadora that will definitely achieve the establishment of that climate propitious to [words indistinct] the area and bring peace. It is the political will of each one of the countries that will do this, if they really want peace, if they really want it. Nicaragua wants it, and this why it is clearly and [word indistinct] supports the Contadora meeting.

However, as I said, the Central American countries must demonstrate an inclination, and this inclination is not evident.

Paz Barnica Arrives

PA290449 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 May 83

[Statement by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica on his arrival at the General Omar Torrijos International Airport in Panama City on 28 May 1983 to attend the Contadora Group meeting -- recorded]

[Text] Circumstances indicate that the Central American situation is tending to get worse. Each day tensions become more acute. Therefore, at this time I wish to call on all the Central American governments, so that within a spirit of peace we may reach serious, responsible and understanding agreements on fundamental matters for a peaceful coexistence, with mutual respect in the Central American area.

The exaggerated Nicaraguan arms buildup and the thousands of foreign military and other advisers helping the Nicaraguan Government have caused an imbalance in terms of regional security. This situation could prompt other countries to take measures to reestablish the balance broken by Nicaragua. That is why circumstances demand that at this meeting sponsored by the Contadora Group agreements be signed on fundamental topics such as disarmament in the region, withdrawal of advisers from countries where they exist -- Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and so forth -- an end to arms trafficking, and respect for human rights.

Likewise, I wish to reiterate on behalf of the Honduran Government our support and sympathy for the efforts of the Governments of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, the members of the Contadora Group. I also wish to say that this is a good opportunity to put on record that Latin Americans must solve their own problems and contribute to the solution of the Central American problem, which is the responsibility of Central America, with the assistance of Latin America, without foreign interference, especially by the two large powers.

I am very happy to be in Panama once again, and I reiterate my respect to the press and, as always, our relentless will to work for peace. Thank you.

De la Espriella Hosts Protocol Event

PA290454 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella will head the protocol event tonight that will start the work sessions of the Contadora Group with the five Central American foreign ministers. The event will take place at the Portobelo Room of the El Panama Hotel.

It has been said that this will be a simple protocol affair, and there will be no debates on the agenda at this time. It has been decided that the work of the two commissions formed by the foreign ministers as well as deputy ministers and experts from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Honduras will begin tomorrow.

Meeting Continues for Second Day

PA300349 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 83

[Excerpt] While the talks that began yesterday on the Central American problems continue, the foreign ministers have asked the local and foreign press to be patient. The Latin American foreign ministers, seeking peace in Central America, today began their second day of talks.

The peace talks that began yesterday and that will end tomorrow are the fifth in a series of Contadora meetings. The ministers today divided into commissions. One is discussing the flow of weapons into Central America, the increasing arms buildup in each nation, and the role of foreign military advisers. The second is discussing a way to bring the parties at war to the negotiating table.

Costa Rica Requests Observers

PA301826 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 30 May 83

[Rene Hernandez report]

[Text] Talks among the Central American foreign ministers and the members of the Contadora group resumed this morning at 0900 at the Panama Hilton. Spokesmen close to the Panamanian Foreign Affairs Ministry reported that the foreign ministers are analyzing and drafting the final report on this important meeting and that an official communique is expected this afternoon.

This morning Eckart Peters, Costa Rican acting foreign minister, asked his colleagues to appoint permanent observers for the duration of the Nicaraguan civil war. Although the request is unilateral, the Costa Rican Government would be willing to have the commission of observers operate on both sides of the border if the Nicaraguan Government so wishes.

The Costa Rican foreign minister expressed his appreciation for the Contadora Group foreign ministers' good faith in sending a peace mission to the border with Nicaragua. In the opinion of the high-ranking official, the mission's work was positive. Peters added that the permanent mission should be composed of at least a civilian official and a military adviser from each Contadora Group country. The mission would be expanded as required.

To carry out this operation, the Costa Rican Government would make available the administrative support, land transportation, civil guardsmen, communications, and air transportation equipment, and any other means considered necessary for the peace mission to accomplish its work. According to Peters, the Costa Rican Government would regard the acceptance of this request as a new demonstration of the high spirit of cooperation of the distinguished governments of the Contadora Group.

Despite some negative remarks about the Contadora Group's peace efforts, the international community is quite optimistic about the peacekeeping work that has been undertaken by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama. The Contadora Group hopes to reach final conclusions that will help achieve and maintain peace in Central America.

Meeting Concludes

PA302358 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2320 GMT 30 May 83

[Rene Hernandez report from the Panama Hilton Hotel in Panama City -- live relay]

[Text] The meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers with the five foreign ministers of the Central American countries has just ended. Special emphasis was placed on the participation of the foreign ministers of Honduras and Nicaragua, who outlined to their colleagues valuable opinions regarding the nature and scope of the problems that affect their countries.

No conclusions have been reached. However, it was decided to appoint a commission made up of officials of the various foreign ministries of the countries participating in this meeting to continue talking and studying the critical situation that exists in the Central American area. Similarly, statements were made by the commission of peace observers sent by the Contadora Group to the border area between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. On that subject, the foreign ministers decided to confirm the mandate of the commission of observers, which will continue to function as an advisory group on all matters related to the solution of the border problems. In addition, it was decided to extend whatever support is necessary to that commission and to give full support to the joint bilateral commission established by the two countries.

During the meeting, the Central American foreign ministers presented various initiatives intended to establish formal conditions for regional coexistence. It was considered necessary to carry out a more in-depth study of these proposals and agree on the proper mechanisms for the discussion of the points on the agenda that were not fully discussed. To this end, the foreign ministers decided to establish a technical group comprised of representatives of the nine countries to record the various opinions on the topics chosen, compile pertinent information on each case, and propose the most advisable procedures for effectively dealing with the problems that have been identified, within a reasonable period of time. The technical group will begin meeting on 14 June in Panama and will present its recommendations to the third joint meeting of the foreign ministers that will be convoked at the proper time by the Contadora Group.

In response to the request made by the UN Security Council in Resolution No 8-19-780 of 18 May 1983, the Contadora Group will inform the UN secretary general, through permanent delegations in New York, on the events that took place in this new phase of their efforts. At this time, Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III is making a few remarks regarding the most important conclusions reached in this second round of negotiations among the nine foreign ministers of the area, the main topic of which was the problem existing between Nicaragua and Honduras. This issue, in the opinion of the foreign ministers, has taken precedence over the issue of the violence in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Final Communiqué Issued

PA310050 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2346 GMT 30 May 83

[Final communiqué issued by the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers on 30 May at the end of their meeting at the Panama Hilton Hotel in Panama City; read by journalist Demetrio Olaciregui -- live relay]

[Text] On 28, 29, and 30 May, the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela met in Panama City with their counterparts of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The foreign ministers and their advisers were received after the opening session by His Excellency President Ricardo de la Espriella.

The meeting of foreign ministers took place at a particularly difficult time for the Central American area, a time when there is obvious intensification of the conflicts and a worsening of tension. In frank dialogue, with the participation of all the foreign ministers, the regional situation was reviewed and, following a lengthy and fruitful debate, the agenda of topics for the discussion was unanimously approved. Four major areas were identified: the conceptual framework, political and security problems, economic and social objectives, and the mechanisms for the implementation and control of the agreements reached. In each of these areas specific topics for discussion were indicated.

In developing the established agenda, there was an opportunity for a cordial dialogue in which all those present participated with constructive intent. Of special significance was the participation of the foreign ministers of Honduras and Nicaragua who, in the presence of their colleagues, exchanged valuable opinions regarding the nature and the scope of the problems that affect their countries. As a result of this dialogue, it became obvious that there is a need to maintain effective communication between the two states in order to decrease the existing tension.

The Contadora Group ministers received a report from the commission of observers that visited Costa Rica and Nicaragua last week. The members of the commission reported on the results of the meetings and contacts with the authorities of the two countries and of the reconnaissance visit made to the border area. On this issue, the following was decided:

1. To confirm the mandate of the commission of observers, which will continue to function as an advisory group in all matters related to the solution of the border problems.
2. To extend to this commission whatever support is necessary.
3. To give full support to the joint bilateral commission established by the two countries.

In the course of the meeting the Central American foreign ministers presented various initiatives to establish formal conditions for regional coexistence. It was felt that there was a need to have a more in-depth study of these proposals and to agree on the proper mechanisms for discussion of those points on the agenda that were not fully explored. To this end, the foreign ministers decided to establish a technical group, made up of representatives of the nine countries, to record the various opinions on the topics chosen within a reasonable period of time. At the same time this commission will gather the pertinent information in each case and propose the most acceptable procedures for the effective handling of the problems that have been identified.

The technical group will begin meeting on 14 June in Panama and will present its recommendations to the third joint meeting of foreign ministers that will be convoked at the proper time by the Contadora Group.

In response to the request of the UN Security Council contained in Resolution No 8-19-780 of 18 May 1983, the Contadora Group countries will inform the UN secretary general, through permanent delegations in New York, of the developments in this new phase of their efforts.

Once again, the foreign ministers expressly extend their sincere appreciation to the Panamanian Government for the cordial welcome that was given them on the occasion of this new meeting.

ALVAREZ, BIGNONE DEDICATE SALTO GRANDE TURBINE

PY280311 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2144 GMT 27 May 83

[Excerpt] Concordia, 27 May (DYN) -- Today the presidents of Argentina and Uruguay, Reynaldo Bignone and Gregorio Alvarez respectively, dedicated the last of the 14 turbines of the Salto Grande dam. During a later meeting the two presidents discussed bilateral relations, but the Argentine president said that the British request for airplanes on their way to the Malvinas to land in Uruguayan territory was not discussed.

"That matter was not discussed with the Uruguayan president," said Bignone in brief remarks to the press while touring the dam's installations after putting this binational project into operation.

CHILEAN, ARGENTINE EMISSARIES ON 'INTERVENTION'

PA301400 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 30 May 83

[Report by Guillermo Rodriguez]

[Text] Bogota -- Argentina and Chile have reiterated here that statements by Italy, France, and Spain on the human rights policy of South American nations are clear intervention in the domestic affairs of their countries.

Chilean Foreign Minister Alberto [as heard] Schweitzer spoke to CARACOL shortly after arriving here on his way to Cartagena. He said that his country has no problems with France right now. However, he added, Chile does not accept improper interferences and much less offensive statements. He was thus referring to remarks by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson who described General Augusto Pinochet as the worst disgrace for the Chilean people.

Meanwhile, the Argentine under foreign secretary stated that as far as his country is concerned, there is nothing to say to the complaints by the Spanish and Italian Governments with regard to the disappearance of political leaders during the times of antiterrorist struggle in his country.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONFIRMS PROTEST TO SPAIN

PY272354 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1423 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (DYN) -- Today the Argentine Foreign Ministry confirmed that yesterday it submitted a protest note to Spain due to the demonstration held by Argentine exiles on 25 May in Madrid to prevent the placing of a wreath at the monument of General Jose de San Martin.

The confirmation was made by an official spokesman in answer to a question regarding a report published in a local morning daily today.

DECREE RENEWS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH UAE

PY302111 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] The national executive branch has renewed diplomatic relations with the United Arab Emirates. Decree 1,221 states that diplomatic relations will be maintained and that the Argentine Embassy in Abu Dhabi will be opened.

The decree published today points out that it is necessary to improve the friendship ties which the Republic of Argentina has decided to maintain with the Arab Emirates. The decree also mentions the Arab Emirates' favorable vote on the Malvinas issue at the United Nations and the moderate position of that country within the Nonaligned Movement which is in keeping with that of our own country.

SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER ON OIL TALKS, TRADE

PY282101 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1945 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (NA) -- The Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, Nikolay Smelyakov, confirmed here today that negotiations are under way so that Argentina may import oil from the Soviet Union. In a statement made at the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Airport, Smelyakov noted that there is still no formal commitment on the part of Argentina for the purchase of 1 million cubic meters of oil.

The Soviet official left today at noon for Entre Rios where, in response to an invitation from the Argentine Government, he attended the ceremony during which the last turbine of the Salto Grande hydroelectric plant was put into operation.

The Soviet official reasserted that the Soviet Union wants to balance Soviet-Argentine trade, which is unfavorable to the Soviet Union. He advocated a "balanced" trade between the two countries and noted that during his meetings with Argentine businessmen and officials he discussed the sale of Soviet equipment.

Regarding the trade balance he said that "in the last 5 years we have sold a total of R34.5 billion worth of equipment and machinery" of which Argentina only "bought R25 million worth." He noted that he will be returning to his country on Tuesday of next week. He said that the negotiations carried out in Argentina have been "positive."

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

PY301500 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 29 May 83 p 19

[Excerpt] Conrado Bauer, minister of public works and services, and Luis Jauregui, secretary of water resources, have left for Moscow to attend an international conference on water contamination.

The conference, to be held from 1 to 7 June 1983, will discuss the new technologies being used in different countries for reducing the contamination of the environment. However, during his stay in the Soviet Union, Bauer may discuss with high-ranking Soviet officials the possibility of purchasing Soviet oil.

NAVY COMMANDER LEAVES FOR COLOMBIA CONFERENCE

PY301350 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1545 GMT 28 May 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 May (DYN) -- Today Navy Commander Admiral Ruben Oscar Franco left for Colombia heading the Argentine delegation to the 11th Inter-American Naval Conference to be held from 30 May to 3 June in Cartagena.

After the conference Franco will pay an official visit to Ecuador until 8 June when he will return to Argentina.

DRAFT OF ELECTORAL LAW RELEASED 27 MAY

PY301235 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2101 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (NA) -- The electoral law draft approved by the military junta and handed to a few chosen media sectors at the end of the meeting held by the three commanders in chief last Thursday establishes, in eight main points, the guidelines for the 30 October general elections.

The draft will be sent next week to the Legislative Advisory Commission [CAL] to be reviewed and then sent to President Reynaldo Bignone to be officially announced. The following are the main points of the draft:

"1. This law will be implemented for the election of national deputies, electors for president and vice president of the nation, and electors of senators for the federal capital.

"2. The voter will choose only one officially approved list including as many candidates as there are vacant posts in addition to the alternates provided for in Article No 5.

"3. Vote counting will be based on the number of lists in the ballot box without taking into account the corrections which may have been made on the lists.

"4. Those parties not receiving a minimum of 3 percent of the valid votes in the district will not participate in the allocation of available posts.

"Allocation of Posts"

"5. The available posts will be allocated according to the order established on each list and according to the following procedure:

"a) The total of votes received by each list which has obtained a minimum of 3 percent of the valid votes cast in the district will be divided by one, two, three, and so on up to the total number of positions to be filled.

"b) The resulting quotients, regardless of which list they come, will be taken from the largest to the smallest in a number equal to the positions to be filled.

"c) Should there be two or more quotients which are equal, they will be ordered in direct relation to the total votes obtained by the respective lists. Should the vote totals of lists be the same, the quotients will be ordered through a drawing to be conducted by the competent Electoral Board.

"6. Those elected through the system established by the present law will be proclaimed as electors of the nation's president and vice president, national deputies and electors of senators for the federal capital, whichever the case.

"7. The convention at each electoral district will set the number of electors and national deputies, both the actual and alternate members. To that effect, the number of alternates will be established as follows: Two alternates for 2 actual members; 3 alternates for 3 actual members; 3 alternates for 4 actual members; 3 alternates for 5 actual members; 4 alternates for 6 actual members; 4 alternates for 7 actual members; 5 alternates for 8 actual members; 6 alternates for 9 actual members; 6 alternates for 10 actual members; 8 alternates for 11 to 20 actual members; and 10 alternates for 21 or more actual members.

"8. In case of death, resignation, separation, inability or permanent disability of a national deputy, elector of senator, or elector of nation's president and vice president, they will be replaced by men on the actual members list, in accordance with the established order.

"Once the list of actual members is exhausted, the vacant positions will be filled by the alternate members in accordance with the precedence in the respective list. In all cases, the replacements will hold the positions for the duration of the actual member's mandate.

"9. A proforma article."

NICOLAIDES VIEWS AMNESTY LAW, SUBVERSION

PY292332 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0005 CMT 29 May 83

[Interview granted by Argentine Army Commander Lieutenant General Cristino Nicolaides on his arrival in Formosa on 28 May for Army Day observance -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Although you plan to make no statements, we would like to ask you to address a message to the people of Formosa on your arrival in our province.

[Answer] Naturally, I wish to convey my best greetings to all those who are going through such a serious moment, and in acknowledgement of this emergency which the province is experiencing, I have decided, in my capacity as commander of the Army, to celebrate Army Day at the garrison most affected by the floods. By coincidence, Formosa is under the jurisdiction of that garrison, therefore I convey to you my warmest greetings and voice my pleasure in being able to be with you at such a difficult time.

[Question] Formosa anxiously awaits any help it can be given. Do you plan to make any concrete announcements on measures to aid the people and provinces which are affected by this phenomenon?

[Answer] All the measures of support have been disclosed by the media. I believe that the nation's entire resources, that is the government's resources as well as those of the armed forces, are available to combat this phenomenon and everyone is fully aware of this. So, as I have already said, all resources are available to confront this problem.

[Question] Sir, despite the problem of the floods, we are not neglecting other issues of national interest. Is it true that the three armed forces are studying a draft for national pacification or, in other words, an amnesty law?

[Answer] That's right, it is being studied.

[Question] Is there any chance that it may be disclosed shortly?

[Answer] I could not tell you. It all depends on the studies being carried out.

[Question] Sir, the people of Formosa are also worried about the possibility of a subversive outbreak. Would this modify the national political process somewhat?

[Answer] Nothing would change at all. That is why we have the armed forces. With their capability they would be able to handle any outbreak.

[Question] Excuse me, I would like to ask you a final question. Is there any chance that an amnesty or pardon will be granted to former President Peron regarding her civil rights?

[Answer] In my capacity as commander in chief of the Army I am completely unaware of any move being made in that regard.

Discusses Democratization

PY301855 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 30 May 83 p 2

[General Cristino Nicolaides' message delivered on Army Day 29 May in Formosa]

[Excerpts] On a new anniversary of the Argentine Army's creation, I address all the men and women who are part of it, and I do so from this beloved corner of the fatherland where hundreds of thousands of Argentines are demonstrating what we are capable of when we leave aside useless questioning and mistrust in order to face together determinedly a serious emergency -- created by the unleashed forces of nature -- which threatens our future.

This phenomenon of nature takes on a particular relevance because its effects add to the anguish which seems to overcome our society. Attempts are being made within this society to exacerbate skepticism and confrontations which can only contribute to the fomenting of difficulties for the process of consolidating the bases of the democracy we want to restore.

Another emergency can thus be created to jeopardize our future, but, no matter what, the institutionalization process continues to move forward, and it will attain the objective which has been set for it.

Many events and evidences which have been observed make it possible for us to state that the agents of hatred and violence might be mobilizing themselves to regain the ground they have lost, and do so by resorting to subtle methods of infiltration and political indoctrination. Ignoring facts and disregarding dangers would be suicidal.

It is vitally important for us to understand that the normality of the institutionalization process and the stability of the next government depend primarily on the attitude adopted by all sectors of the national community. Patriotism, the spirit of service, love for freedom, and the maturity of the leaders will pave the way for consolidation of the basic rules of coexistence which are inherent to a politically mature community.

We fervently want the whole country to adopt the appropriate measures of self-defense in order to successfully confront the unique and unprecedented forms of aggression by international terrorism.

The option is clear: Either we decidedly stand in defense of the fundamental values of our nationality, or institutional stability as well as democracy and freedom will be wishful expressions in the face of a situation fraught with intolerance and its unpredictable consequences.

On the way toward our final objective mutual offense and condemnation will be of little help, just as it would be of little help to deny recognition for the effort which has been made to clear the path toward democracy, an effort without which we would today be forced to remain silent as the terrorist totalitarianism intended.

Trying to faithfully interpret the wishes of the citizenry, the Argentine Army reiterates its commitment to support the process which will culminate with the nation's normalization.

For the attainment of that objective, the Argentine Army is willing, with unswerving dedication, to make all the efforts necessary to safeguard freedom for the people, internal peace, to ensure the effectiveness of republican institutions, and to defend the nation's sovereignty and dignity.

GALTIERI RELEASED AFTER SERVING SENTENCE

PY272317 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1439 GMT 27 May 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 May (DYN) -- Military sources confirmed today that former President Leopoldo Galtieri was released at midnight last night after serving 45 days of arrest imposed by the commander in chief of the army, Lieutenant General Cristino Nicolaides, for making political statements on the Malvinas war. He has been at his home since early this morning.

The sources indicated that the former president and army chief -- who has been under arrest since 12 April in the La Usina lodge of the Campo de Mayo Military Garrison, about 30 km west of Buenos Aires -- was taken by automobile to his home in the Belgrano neighborhood late at night to prevent any contact with the press.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED FOR 3 MONTHS

PY271600 Paris AFP in Spanish 1248 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Santiago, 27 May (AFP) -- The Chilean Government has extended the state of emergency for an additional 3-month period in the belief that threats against domestic security persist in the country. The state of emergency entitles the government to either restrict or suspend legal guarantees and personal rights.

The law, which is in force as of today following its publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, entitles President Pinochet to ban meetings, order detentions in places other than prisons, banish or expel citizens, ban the launching of new publications, and restrict freedom of speech. According to the provisions of the decree, the various provinces of the country will be controlled by the commanders of the respective garrisons [words indistinct].

The state of emergency, which has been in force since the Armed Forces overthrew Socialist President Salvador Allende in 1973, has been rejected by many sectors, including government supporters and judicial branch officials. Supreme Court President Rafael Retamal stated this week that the state of emergency is unacceptable. He believes that it is time to lift it and that doing so will not endanger domestic peace.

PINOCHET REJECTS PLEA, WILL PROSECUTE UNIONISTS

PY271205 Paris AFP in Spanish 1610 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Antofagasta, Chile, 26 May (AFP) -- Today Chilean President Augusto Pinochet said that he will maintain the charges of subversion against the union leaders who called for the people's protest against his military regime on 11 May.

Pinochet, on a visit to Antofagasta, 1,400 km north of Santiago, listened to a petition submitted by union leaders of the largest state copper mines asking the annulment of the charges on the union leaders who belong to this group. Pinochet said that the charges submitted by the government will be processed in the courts.

Last Wednesday the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC), the main sponsor of the popular repudiation held 2 weeks ago, warned that an eventual punishment of union leaders might precipitate a strike in the mines which provide half of the country's foreign currency.

On that day a civil judge entrusted with full powers released without conditions 6 of the 10 leaders accused by the government and decided that the remaining leaders, including CTC President Rodolfo Seguel, must be prosecuted as alleged instigators of the strike and disorder.

These four leaders, released on bail today, run the risk of going to jail, being banished to remote towns, or being expelled from the national territory.

RADIO COOPERATIVE ANNOUNCES NATIONAL PROTEST

PY271905 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1455 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Neuquen, 27 May (TELAM) -- Radio Cooperative of Santiago, Chile, reported today that "the National Workers Command has announced another national protest for Tuesday, June 14."

The Chilean radio station quotes the document released in this regard as stating that leaders Raul Seguel, Roberto Carbajal, Jose Perez, and Manuel Rodriguez are currently being tried on charges of violating the state security law.

"They are being tried," the document adds, "for inciting the people to stage a peaceful national protest on 11 May and for obtaining a clamorous response from every Chilean citizen who participated in the protest."

The communique concludes by stating that the National Workers Command is made up of the General Copper Workers Confederation, the National Union Coordinating Board, the Democratic Workers Union, the General Private Workers Confederation, and the Unitary Workers Front.

HAVANA REPORTS RELEASE OF LABOR LEADERS

PA270425 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] After posting bail, Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Chilean Copper Confederation, and three other leaders of that union organization were freed last night. The military regime has accused them of violating the state's internal security law by having called the 11 May national protest.

It was reported that Seguel and the others will be brought to trial. The 11 May national protest is considered to be the biggest antigovernment demonstration since the 1973 fascist military coup. It was violently repressed. Two were killed, dozens injured, and more than 600 arrested.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR COLOMBIA 29 MAY

PY302145 Paris AFP in Spanish 1834 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Santiago, 29 May (AFP) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Miguel Alex Schweitzer left for Colombia today where he will attend the celebrations of Cartagena's anniversary and the ceremonies to commemorate Simon Bolivar's birthday. Schweitzer will also attend an informal meeting of Latin American foreign ministers organized by Colombian Minister Rodrigo Lloreda.

Minister Schweitzer is scheduled to return to Santiago on Thursday.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR RETURNS FROM PARIS 30 MAY

PY310103 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] French Ambassador to Chile Leon Marcel Bouvier has returned to Santiago. The ambassador had travelled to Paris after being summoned by his government on 2 May. During his stay in France the ambassador met with French President Francois Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

The French ambassador made no statements to the media upon his arrival at Pudahuel.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR CONTADORA MEETING

PA271915 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 May 83

[Excerpt] Bogota -- The fifth meeting of the Contadora Group countries opens today in Panama. This time the five Central American foreign ministers will accompany them in their quest for peace in the area.

Shortly before leaving for Contadora, Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo said that this will be the first meeting at which there will be direct voting on the topics on the agenda and at which contacts among the various countries will be sought jointly [words indistinct].

According to the minister, one can already talk about the results of these efforts, for instance in terms of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments' political desire to deactivate and neutralize the common border.

ARMY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON GUERRILLAS, AMNESTY

PA290034 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 24 May 83 pp 1, 2

[By Eduardo Carrillo]

[Text] The Army is not a barrier to peace. It is in areas of conflict to bring peace to Colombians suffering the consequences of violence. In many parts of the nation people have been forced to leave their lands, industries, and livestock.

This statement was made by Major General Bernardo Lema Henao, commander of the National Army while commenting on the new unit recently created in the middle Magdalena region. The main objective of the 14th Brigade is to recover and secure the peace that was lost in that agricultural and cattle region because of the presence of the guerrillas. The guerrillas, with their "taxes," forced industrialists, businessmen, and peasants to abandon their properties, thus provoking a difficult situation not only in the middle Magdalena region but throughout Colombia.

"We have come here to the middle Magdalena region because we want peace. We came in search of understanding among all the people, so that, united, we may work for peace," the general said.

[Question] General, did you dedicate a brigade in the midst of the sorrow of dozens of persons crying over their dead?

Maj Gen Lema responded: "We dedicated this brigade so that in the future there will be no more death and cries from widows. We are in Puerto Berrio, Antioquia, and in the middle Magdalena region to bring security and development. I hope that with a combination of security and development the crying that hurts me too will not have to be heard again."

Amnesty

The Army commander was asked about the amnesty law, which has been in effect for several months. He said: "There was an amnesty. There was a pardon. Those persons who have decided to respect Colombian law are on the side of all good citizens. But those who have tried to violate, or have violated, the laws of Colombia since the amnesty law went into effect will have to face the law, and the courts will punish them.

"The thing is that all of us expected more fruits from the amnesty law. However, it has borne fruit. Many people who had taken the wrong road have accepted the amnesty and have rejoined the nation's active but peaceful life. Others have not."

The position of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC

Regarding the FARC claim that it wants peace and a democratic amnesty, the general said: "I don't believe that the presence of soldiers in Colombia represents a barrier to peace. On the contrary, our presence contributes to peace. If FARC wants me to believe what they say, they must speak through their chiefs. I think that when their natural leaders make a statement they will be sincere.

[Question] Finally, General, FARC chief Manuel Marulanda Velez claims that his organization is not holding anyone hostage, and that it wants peace and a dialogue aimed at achieving it. What do you think?

[Maj Gen Lema] "The national government has said that there is a dialogue and there is a Peace Commission which is holding talks on behalf of the president of the republic. And besides, all Colombians know that Manuel Marulanda is not the chief of the so-called FARC. This is no invention of mine."

ARMY ACTIONS AGAINST GUERRILLAS REPORTED

PA290019 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 May 83 p 3-A

[Text] The Colombian Army yesterday dealt two severe blows to the guerrillas in Putumayo and Santander by eliminating two M-19 [19 April Movement] regional leaders and capturing an ELN [National Liberation Army] leader.

The Army High Command disclosed that in the Putumayo Intendancy 3d Brigade troops clashed with M-19 members near Puerto Asis. In the clash, German Rialpe, alias "El Ecuatoriano" and Marco Aurelio, alias "El Parrandero," both of whom commanded an M-19 regional cell of the southern front, died.

The same source also confirmed that at 2023 Bolivar Street, Bucaramanga, the police captured Luis Florez Garcia, leader of the ELN urban cells in Santander. In Palmira, in Alto Sinu, a FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] commando composed of 15 women and 5 men occupied the village and sacked stores and government offices. They also interrupted all means of communications but failed in their attempt to attack the police garrison. There were no casualties.

M-19'S BATEMAN REPORTEDLY KILLED IN CRASH

PA301830 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] The Colombian daily EL UNIVERSAL reported today that Jaime Bateman Cayon, top leader of the M-19 [19 April Movement] guerrilla group, died a week ago in western Colombia when a light plane in which the rebel leader was supposedly traveling crashed. The report, which quoted no official sources, said that Bateman Cayon was reportedly one of the victims in the crash of a light plane which was traveling to Choco, in western Colombia, where the M-19 tried to form a subversive front.

Report Denied

PA302237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2139 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Bogota, 30 May (AFP) -- General Gustavo Matamoros, commander in chief of the Colombian Armed Forces, today in Bogota denied the report that Jaime Bateman Cayon, leader of the 19 April Movement (M-19), was killed in a plane accident last weekend. "It is false," was Matamoros' reply when he was questioned on Bateman Cayon's presumed death in a light plane accident on the border between Colombia and Panama.

"There is no proof of that fact," added the general, who then said that Bateman Cayon "is surely outside Colombia; otherwise, we would already have captured him."

Matamoros described the public order situation in the country as "bearable," although he conceded that "many difficulties exist," principally in the middle Magdalena River area, in the country's northern sector, where the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia frequently operate.

The report on the possible death of Bateman Cayon was even broadcast by several broadcasting stations in Bogota early today.

DISTURBANCES REPORTED IN SEVERAL CITIES 26 MAY

PA280332 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Bogota -- Violent disturbances occurred in the streets of Medellin, Monteria, Santa Marta, and Bogota yesterday. The disturbances by students, professors, and relatives of missing political prisoners left heavy damage and several people injured.

In Medellin, capital of Antioquia Department, students of the departmental Secondary School [Liceo] seized the installation and participated in skirmishes to protest the arrest of fellow students. In Santa Marta, teachers held marches to demand that their labor problems be resolved. In Monteria, the teachers, supported by students, were involved in violent disturbances that injured a policeman, whose patrol car was attacked with molotov cocktails.

In Bogota, there were incidents near Narino Palace, but the most serious disturbances occurred on the university campus, where two urban buses were set on fire. A protest group of relatives of missing political prisoners, students, and union members stoned the Government House, seized Bolivar Plaza and burned a U.S. flag which had been used to cover the statue of Simon Bolivar. The police escorted the demonstrators in Bogota but did not intervene due to higher orders.

POWER OUTAGE, FIRE, EXPLOSIONS HIT LIMA

PY280336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 28 May 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 27 May (AFP) -- Tonight the Peruvian capital, a city of close to 5 million people, was in darkness for 1 hour while explosions took place in several areas, and a large fire lighted up an area by the airport where a chemical products factory was on fire, apparently as the result of a criminal attack. The power outage, the reason for which has not yet been determined by the power company, began at 1935 local time (0035 GMT), when the stores were full of customers and the traffic on the streets was heavy with people returning from work.

The outage, apparently caused by an attack by the Maoist Shining Path terrorist group, coincided with a series of explosions in various parts of the city; the state television confirmed some of the explosions.

The first department reported that several fires started in the city during the outage. A large fire developed in the Bayer chemical plant, located about 12 km from downtown in an unpopulated area. The fire could be seen from the AFP building 5 km away.

'Serious' Terrorist Attacks in Lima

PY301837 Paris AFP in Spanish 1736 GMT 28 May 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 28 May (AFP) -- Last night, Shining Path terrorist commandos carried out in synchronized actions the most serious wave of dynamite attacks on Lima's private and public facilities by blowing up 10 high tension towers, leaving the Peruvian capital and the nearby port of Callao in darkness.

Last night President Fernando Belaunde asked Congress to declare the extremists traitors to the fatherland. These extremists destroyed the Bayer industrial plant -- a subsidiary of the FRG Bayer Company, an enterprise of which the Peruvian Government owns 1/3 of the shares -- causing \$300 million in damages.

After the electricity was cut off by the dynamite attacks on 10 towers located east of Lima, powerful explosions of about 30 to 50 bombs terrorized the public and started several fires. The police effectively mobilized their units and captured a dozen terrorists, including the ones who had set fire to the Bayer plant.

The actions of the subversives were so bold that they were able to explode dynamite near the Government Palace and place two homemade mortars and two packages of dynamite at the stone bridge located behind the palace. Another attack was carried out against a police post in a poor neighborhood north of Lima where a shootout took place. The police post had only 10 policemen but the terrorists were beaten off with the help of reinforcements.

The power company, which gradually reestablished electricity, said that every dynamited tower costs about \$200,000. This morning, the company asked the population to ration the use of electricity, which continues to be restricted. President Belaunde -- who travelled to Arequipa, located 1,000 km south of Lima -- labeled these attacks as treason to the fatherland and sabotage of Peru. He indicated that he has sent a draft law to Congress regarding these crimes.

He said that the draft law includes harsh sentences for terrorists. He stated that the terrorists want to bring a foreign ideology into the country and that this will not be allowed. He added: All Peruvians must unite in this undeclared war against crime, mercenaries, and obscure ideologies, a situation which fortunately Peru rejects.

Havana on Attacks

PA291947 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] The destruction of 10 high-tension towers, which produced a blackout in Lima, and a large fire at a factory that manufactures acrylic fiber for Bayer Textiles in Lima constitute the initial toll of the actions that were carried out in Lima on Friday night, attributed to the Shining Path armed group.

The Government Palace was rocked by the explosion of three bombs that were placed under a bridge in the vicinity of the building. Other bombs went off near the U.S. Embassy and the Sheraton Hotel. It was reported in Lima that the police arrested 10 attackers.

Further Havana Report

PA300450 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] The Peruvian police have reported the arrest of 27 people suspected of being involved in Friday's attacks. It was also learned that the damage caused by the fire at the Bayer plant amounts to approximately \$30 million. It was further learned that four high-tension towers were destroyed by Friday night's explosions.

Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has announced that the executive branch will present a bill to Congress to make the penalties included in the so-called anti-terrorist law much harsher. This law specifies a maximum sentence of 20 years in prison.

In Lima, LA REPUBLICA newspaper published a communique issued by Huaras civil guard members stating that they have been the victims of reprisals for having participated in the recent police strike in spite of the fact that they had been promised there would be no sanctions. Leftist deputy (Alejandro Olivera) said that the sanctions are unfair because when the government granted the wage increases it admitted that the strike was justified.

State of Emergency Decreed

PY310253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0230 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Lima, 30 May (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government has suspended the right to hold meetings and other individual guarantees and has declared a state of emergency throughout the nation for a period of 2 months to curb the attacks on powerline towers and facilitate the arrest of the culprits, according to an official announcement made tonight.

Last Friday, terrorist attacks left this city of 5 million inhabitants without power for the third time in 10 months. Today, another attack carried out in Paramonga, an area located 230 km north of Lima, left the cities of Huacho and Barranca without power, along with various small villages.

Upon announcing the state of emergency and the suspension of individual guarantees to-night, the government indicated that the decision was motivated by the repeated acts of sabotage which have damaged the nation's power network in many places. The official announcement added that, although the damaged network does not encompass the entire nation, it has been necessary to declare a nationwide state of emergency in order to facilitate the arrest of the culprits and prevent similar criminal actions which disrupt public order and hurt the economy of the nation.

Last Friday, during the blackout that was blamed on members of the Maoist Shining Path group, a synthetic fiber manufacturing plant owned by the FRG company Bayer was set on fire. The resulting damage was estimated at more than \$200 million.

Terrorists have also blown up dozens of high tension towers over the last 24 months, hitting particularly the towers that feed Lima and other cities from the Mantaro hydro-electric plant located in Ayacucho Department. This southern Andean region has been the center of Shining Path guerrilla activities for the last 2 years.

The guarantees that were suspended are those of freedom of assembly, inviolability of one's domicile, freedom [to change] residences and to travel through the national territory, and the 24 hour limit on detention without the participation of a judge. In addition, the government announced today that it has submitted a bill to Congress whereby terrorist activities will be considered high treason. The bill also provides longer prison terms for sabotage. It was also learned that there are plans to set up electronic alarm systems in the vicinity of high tension towers, reservoirs, and other essential public facilities.

26 GUERRILLAS KILLED IN AYACUCHO

PY271345 Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Ayacucho, Peru, 26 May (AFP) -- Military authorities reported today that a total of 26 alleged guerrillas died during clashes in Ayacucho Department yesterday. It was stated that the clashes with security forces occurred in the Provinces of La Mar, Cangallo and Victor Fajardo. La Mar is located in the eastern part of Ayacucho Department; Cangallo and Victor Fajardo are located south of the city of Ayacucho. The city of Ayacucho lies 575 km southeast of Lima.

The communique released by the Political-Military Command of the emergency zone did not specify whether any police or soldiers were killed or specify where the clashes with guerrillas from the Maoist Shining Path group occurred.

TERRORISTS TAKE OVER PAUCAR, YACAN, CHAUPICARMA

PY280021 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Lima, 27 May (AFP) -- Today it was reported in Lima that about 100 well-armed terrorists had occupied Paucar, Yacan, and Chaupicarma. Cerro de Pasco, located 188 km southeast of Lima. After subduing the local officials, they took control of the area. The government newspaper LA CRONICA indicated that the subversives, armed with sophisticated weapons and familiar with the area, occupied strategic points from which they control the access to these towns and maintain strict surveillance over people on the streets.

The report adds that yesterday, Thursday, a police patrol under the command of a lieutenant tried to reach Yacan, located 4 km from Yanahuanca, the capital of Daniel Alcides Carrion Province, Cerro de Pasco Department, but had to return to the provincial capital after a brief clash with the subversives because of the reduced number of policemen in the patrol. There were no casualties during the clash.

The Peruvian newspapers, in contradictory statements, reported the disappearance of a policeman and town officials. One of the reports indicated that the policeman disappeared last Monday when the guerrilla group took over Pauca, where a police post and public buildings were blown up. It has also been reported that the policeman disappeared yesterday during the fighting in Yacan, which was occupied by a subversive group armed with rifles, machineguns, and dynamite.

The chief of the Eighth Civil Guard Command in Cerro de Pasco, Colonel Mario Canales, reported that orders were given for the immediate closure of another five police posts in nearby towns; their personnel were ordered to Yanahuanca, a possible subversive target. The police chief also said that he has requested reinforcements to dislodge the subversives, who are trying to open a new front because of the strong pressure they are being subjected to in Ayacucho, a terrorist stronghold.

HAVANA REPORTS ARREST OF CUBAN DRUG TRAFFICKER

PA271402 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Cuban Argelio Reyes has reportedly been detained in Lima, Peru, from where he tried to travel to New York using a forged passport. After his detention, 1.5 kg of cocaine were found inside his false-bottomed suitcase.

EASTERN AIRLINES PLANE GROUNDED, PILOT ARRESTED

PY271820 Paris AFP in Spanish 1733 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Lima, 27 May (AFP) -- A passenger plane of the U.S. company Eastern Airlines was grounded at Lima International Airport today because its pilot, K. Mauer, was charged with having taken pictures of the Peruvian Air Force base. The airliner had arrived in Lima at 0700 local time (1200 GMT) and was due to depart for Chile 3 hours later with 30 passengers on board. It was ordered not to take off and Mauer, 56, was arrested shortly afterwards.

Mauer is being interrogated by a criminal judge in the presence of members of the Investigative Police and the Air Force while the pictures he took are being developed. The pilot was found to be in possession of two cameras. Police sources at the airport disclosed that as soon as the pictures are developed a decision will be made concerning this case. This could happen any time now because it has been 2 and 1/2 hours since the incident started.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S. -- The Peruvian Senate has confirmed the appointment of Celso Pastor de la Torre as Peruvian ambassador to the United States. Celso Pastor, who was Peruvian ambassador to Washington during President Belaunde's previous term, replaces Fernando Schwalb. [Summary] [Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 May 83 PY]

GOVERNMENT BANS OPPOSITION MAGAZINE FOR 6 MONTHS

PY271700 Paris AFP in Spanish 2141 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 26 May (AFP) -- The government today released a decree banning for 24 issues (6 months) the weekly LA DEMOCRACIA, mouthpiece of the most vocal opposition sector of the Blanco Party. The magazine's issue that was to be distributed on 20 May was banned until further notice and seized by the Interior Ministry.

The measure was implemented because, on the day of Spanish King Juan Carlos' arrival in Uruguay, the magazine carried on its front page a large photograph of the Spanish king standing next to former Blanco presidential candidate Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. Ferreira Aldunate, who is exiled in London, is sought by the military courts.

The decree states that the photograph, which is obviously faked, was designed to distort the purpose and the objectives of the king's visit and cause the king annoyance with the Uruguayan authorities.

The government also stated that the photograph is an offense to a foreign head of state, something which might have serious consequences for Uruguay in both the domestic and international political fields.

The decree states that the publication clearly sought to create a rift between political groups and the government by trying to give relevance to an outlawed personality. The decree adds that such action could have adversely affected the present democratic reinstitutionalization process by endangering the political dialogue that was recently begun.

The measure against LA DEMOCRACIA prompted heated protests from authorized parties and political publications of all leanings. The Blanco Party placed itself on alert, not only due to the incident with LA DEMOCRACIA but also because of the police questioning of various of its members.

This time the government not only banned the magazine, but also decided to submit the case to the courts.

Political Dialogue Postponed

PY282029 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 May 83

[Excerpts] It has been confirmed that the political dialogue has been suspended but not cancelled. This was confirmed to Radio El Espectador Network by General Julio Cesar Rapela, the COMASPO [Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission] director.

The following is the statement issued by the COMASPO director:

[Begin Rapela recording] We have decided to postpone the meeting that was scheduled for Monday until further notice. We arrived at this decision because on Monday, 23 May, Father (Juan Martin Posadas) called an urgent meeting, which was held on Tuesday, 24 May. During this meeting (Posadas) noted that the National Party had decided not to attend the meeting scheduled for Monday at the (?Park) Hotel in view of the confiscation of an issue of the weekly LA DEMOCRACIA and the closure of the weekly. After an extensive discussion, he was asked to confirm this decision in writing, to which he said that he would inform the other members of the board about what had happened and draft a plan of action.

However, by Friday we had received no answer from them. Therefore, out of consideration for the members of the Colorado and Civic Union Parties, we have decided to postpone the meeting, and we have asked the National Party to inform us some time next week about its decision in this regard.

Therefore, we hope that we will have an answer from the National Party sometime next week and that we can establish a date to hold the political dialogue, if indeed there is a decision to continue with this dialogue. [end recording]

AIR FORCE DENIES INTENT TO BUY BRAZILIAN CRAFT

PY302151 Paris AFP in Spanish 1427 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Montevideo, 30 May -- The Uruguayan Air Force commander in chief, General Manuel Buadas, today refuted reports from Rio de Janeiro, saying that Uruguay has no plans to purchase any Brazilian-made military helicopters.

The reports thus refuted by General Buadas indicated that HELIBRAS (Brazilian Helicopters Inc.) is negotiating with Venezuela, Paraguay, and Uruguay on the sale of 15 Esquito attack helicopters manufactured with technology transferred by the French corporation Aerospatiale.

The report added that the helicopters, which are worth \$400,000 each, are armed with Belgian-made machineguns.

The Air Force commander in chief explained that offers of this type are very common and they may have taken place, but Uruguay has no intention of purchasing this kind of equipment.

WORKERS DISAGREE WITH CHOICES FOR ILO ASSEMBLY

PY302158 Paris AFP in Spanish 1457 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Montevideo, 25 May (AFP) -- The meeting of labor union representatives today voiced its disagreement with the appointment of Uruguayan representatives to the International Labor Organization [ILO] general assembly made by the Labor and Social Security Ministry.

At the same time, the labor representatives pointed out that the great majority of Uruguayan workers do not feel duly represented by the ministry-appointed delegation and have decided to address a note to the various labor confederations and unions of the world informing them of this.

The communique issued by the workers representatives points out that during the past 10 years the Uruguayan workers have been represented by the General Confederation of Uruguayan Workers (CGTU), "which is the only organization which has been able to express itself freely during that period and with which the Labor Ministry has always implemented an open door policy."

However, "it never defended the workers' authentic interests, nor have we workers ever granted it our representation."

The communique ends by pointing out that the official appointment did comply with the ILO regulations for the appointment of a workers delegation.

DE LA ESPRIELLA COMMENTS ON ENDERS' STANCE

PA300355 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] When asked about the removal from office of Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella did not agree with the viewpoint generally accepted in Washington that Enders was a moderate. If he was soft, just imagine how the tough one will be, De la Espriella said.

ALLEGED NICARAGUAN JUNTA PLANE DETAINED

PA281610 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 28 May 83 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Text] Officials of Panama's Directorate of Civil Aeronautics [DAC] have detained a "Falcon" jet supposedly owned by the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction, which flew through our airspace and landed without the necessary authorization, DAC Director Cesar Rodriguez confirmed to MATUTINO Last night.

According to the crew and passengers, the plane belongs to the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction. Rodriguez said that the DAC regards flights through our airspace or landings here without permission as unacceptable.

The passengers of the "Falcon" jet, which was piloted by Cubans, threatened to have a plane belonging to the Panamanian Airline Company, COPA, which is in Managua, detained in response to the DAC's decision. Rodriguez said that all rules on airspace and aerial navigation contained in Law 19 on the DAC have been violated.

"We will not be threatened," Rodriguez emphasized, adding: That country's authorities must be aware of the international consequences that seizure of the COPA airplane would have.

The violation of our airspace "is a show of disrespect to Panama," the DAC general director concluded.

Plane Departs; D'Escoto Apologies

PA302054 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 30 May 83 pp 1, 24

[Article by Toti Urriola]

[Text] The Nicaraguan plane with registration No YN-BPR took off from Omar Torrijos Herrera International Airport at 1842 yesterday after Panamanian Government authorities authorized its departure. The plane, a 10-passenger executive aircraft, had been detained by the authorities because it flew over our airspace, and because when documents were requested, one of its permits had expired. This resulted in investigations through the Civil Aeronautics Directorate. The plane carried four crewmen: three Nicaraguans and a Cuban who was a naturalized Nicaraguan citizen.

Nicaraguan Embassy sources reported that the aircraft had made trips to our country before, one of them to bring a delegation from that nation to the funeral of Division General Omar Torrijos. It was also reported that the plane has been state-owned since it was confiscated from General Somoza, who used it as his personal plane. It is currently some kind of "presidential plane" and is also identified as the "19 July."

Embassy sources noted that the Nicaraguan Government will conduct the appropriate investigations, and that Nicaragua has nothing to criticize our country for, because Panama is within its rights to exercise its sovereignty in the air.

Captain Guizado, chief of security of Omar Torrijos Herrera Airport, turned the plane over to Oscar Vargas of the Panamanian Foreign Ministry, who in turn delivered it to Danilo Abood, a Nicaraguan Embassy official.

In addition, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto apologized to the Panamanian authorities on behalf of his country because of the incident. The Panamanian Government accepted the apology.

Sources at the Civil Aeronautics Directorate told CRITICA in exclusive statements that the Nicaraguan Government will have to pay a 3,000-balboa fine because the aircraft violated Article 98 of Law 19 of 1969.

ROK MILITARY LEADER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA271850 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 26 May 83 pp 10A, 6B

[By Reinaldo Labastide]

[Excerpts] Commander General Hwang Yong-si of the ROK arrived at 1400 yesterday and was greeted at Omar Torrijos International Airport by Lieutenant Colonel Luis H. Thurber and Major Generals Alfredo Remon, Jose Santos Motta and Edgardo Lopez.

Commander General Hwang, who is on a courtesy visit to our country at the invitation of the National Guard High High Command, spoke with high-ranking officials of the National Guard and diplomatic officials from the ROK Embassy here in one of the diplomatic rooms at the airport.

Commander General Hwang is accompanied by his wife, Choe Ok-yong, Brigade General Yi Pil-sop, who is the secretary general of the armed forces, and Colonel Choe Pu-wong. The high-ranking ROK military representative will return to his country on Friday after he takes part in a number of activities here, starting today with the placing of a wreath on the grave of the late General Torrijos. Also included are a visit to National Guard Headquarters, a visit with President Ricardo de la Espriella and a trip to the canal, in addition to other acts of protocol.

AMADO ON CONTADORA, U.S. USE OF CANAL BASES

PA280428 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] The spirit of the canal treaties with regard to the defense of the interoceanic route must not be interpreted as a right to export weapons to other nations from Panamanian territory. This was stated by Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado at the same time that he expressed optimism about the results of the foreign ministers meeting that begins tomorrow. Here is Rene Hernandez with more details:

[Hernandez] The Contadora Group member countries do not have compulsory mechanisms in the peace mission that started at the beginning of the year on Contadora Island; however, there are strong indications that, during the meeting of area foreign ministers that begins tomorrow, solutions will be found to the Central American conflict that daily costs more human lives, Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado has said. The official stressed that talks at the level of the defense ministers of the countries involves are needed because the growing military factor in many nations is decisive to finding peace.

He also suggested that talks need to be held on the region's economic problems, which can also have an effect on the growing violence. We are now seeking peace and the drafting of mechanisms to maintain that peace, Amado said.

The Panamanian foreign minister said that the government of President Ricardo de la Espriella will not permit the use of Panamanian airspace for the export of weapons to Central America.

[Begin recording] [Hernandez] How could we guarantee that U.S. planes in the air bases in our country do not transport weapons to Central American countries?

[Amado] Look, there are some actual actions and some rights. As far as actions are concerned, Panama has very few military resources with which to undertake a firm action so that our airspace will not be violated against the principles of our foreign policy. However, there are many resources by right. I think the United States is aware and respectful, and if a situation of that nature occurred, we would initially use diplomatic channels and subsequently the other mechanisms that international law permits us.

In the past there have been some incidents that create the feeling that the bases are being used to support the Central American area. If you recall, a year ago Panama sent a protest note by using the binational mechanism of the coordinating commission to clearly state our view that the military bases must be used exclusively for the defense of the interoceanic route. Since then, our government has received no information that clearly indicates that those bases are being used to support any military action in Central America. The report that appeared in the international news media is not very clear on dates or details. It also includes some aspects that in our view do not correspond to reality. One consideration is that the media stated that spokesmen of the Panamanian Embassy in the United States had harshly objected to the use of the bases for such actions. In consultations with our officials in that embassy, we have found that there has been no communication between the international news media and the Panamanian Embassy in Washington. Therefore, it could cause a problem if we were to use that report as a formal source of information. Instead, we must consult the binational institutions and be sure of the true picture.

[Hernandez] The Contadora Group observers have already left the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. What are the initial results of this mission?

[Amado] They are waiting to conclude their visit to Nicaragua, which they began yesterday and continued today. Perhaps this afternoon or tomorrow they will present a final report. [end recording]

NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER PAREDES INTERVIEWED

PA271835 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 27 May 83

[Interview granted by Brigadier General Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard; questioners not identified; date and place of interview not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Why did the National Guard not intervene on time during yesterday's disturbances involving students of the Artes y Oficios School and the National Institute?

[Paredes] The National Guard intervened at the right time and put a stop to the violence. Today we are in full control so as to prevent a repetition of the incidents that took place yesterday and the day before. This is a social phenomenon, in this case involving our studious youth, our students. It is a regrettable incident, of course.

[Question] What is your view on the flights that U.S. planes are making from Panama to inspect Central America?

[Paredes] We are trying to modernize the National Department of Investigation [DENI] in order to provide better service to the community and the associates. Taking advantage of the commemoration of the anniversary of this department, we are here visiting Major Garibaldo and his subordinates, who have done a nice job.

[Question] Gen Paredes, who will accompany you during your trip to Washington, and how long will you stay there?

[Paredes] My visit to Washington will be strictly military. I will go with Chief of Staff Colonel Noriega, the G-4's Colonel Justines and Lieutenant Colonel Barrera. There will be four of us in the delegation.

[Question] What topics will you discuss in Washington, General?

[Paredes] The DENI commemorates its 25th anniversary today. [laughter]

PAREDES RESIGNING EFFECTIVE 12 AUGUST

PA282026 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1949 GMT 28 May 83

[Letter sent by the Panamanian National Guard High Command to President Ricardo de la Espriella, signed by National Guard Commander in Chief Ruben Dario Paredes, date not specified -- read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Dear Mr President.

I hereby confirm my promise to resign, this time irrevocably, as commander in chief of the National Guard effective 12 August 1983.

PAREDES' WASHINGTON TRIP SCHEDULED FOR 31 MAY

PA300359 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] General Ruben Dario Paredes' trip to Washington is scheduled for Tuesday. Part of the delegation that will accompany him, including the press, will leave tomorrow, that is, 24 hours before.

BRIEFS

LEFTIST PARTIES' STRENGTH -- According to a source consulted, the following is a breakdown of the local leftwing parties' membership: People's Party, 60,000 members; Workers Socialist Party [PST], 30,000 members; Revolutionary Party of the Workers, 30,000 members; making a total of 120,000 leftists registered in these three legally registered parties. Although the PST has repeatedly called for leftwing unity, the source indicated that, due to the great disagreements that exist among these parties because of the lack of political maturity among their leaders and rank and file, the probability of achieving unity remains unlikely. [Summary] [Panama City YA in Spanish 25 May 83 pp 16, 12 PA]

COSTA RICACONTADORA GROUP OBSERVERS RETURN FROM BORDER

PA270052 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The eight civilian and three military observers of the Contadora Group who have been in our country since Sunday investigating the situation at the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border yesterday visited Los Chiles, Upala, and Barra del Colorado. The Panamanian, Mexican, Venezuelan, and Colombian observers were divided into two groups, in order to cover two regions simultaneously. Each group had an observer from each country.

In Los Chiles, the first group visited (La Tablilla) and (Malabamba) farm, where they attentively listened to the residents and members of the Civil Defense. After visiting several areas in Los Chiles Canton, the observers of the first group went to Upala, where they inspected locations where supposedly there have been problems between anti-Sandinist guerrillas and the Nicaraguan Army. Meanwhile, the second group extensively covered Barra del Colorado, in the San Juan River delta, authorities reported. As usual, the observers made no comment on their activities.

With yesterday's inspection, the investigatory phase of the mission is over. Now, two of the Contadora Group observers will visit Nicaragua, to get a first-hand view of Nicaragua's complaints. The reports on the mission will be presented at the foreign ministers meeting to begin Saturday at noon in Panama City.

Some of the Contadora Group observers flew over areas near Costa Rica where, according to reliable sources, Eden Pastora's groups and members of the Sandinist army were engaged in heavy fighting. The aircraft, which was heading to Barra del Colorado, had to fly over Nicaraguan territory where heavy clashes took place yesterday morning. The source could not confirm if the observers saw any fighting. The pilot had been instructed to avoid any risk to the passengers; therefore, the plane had to leave the area.

The Contadora Group foreign ministers [as heard], who are on a tour of Central America, were expected here this morning. The foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama are visiting the area to prepare for the meeting that they will hold this weekend in Panama City, with the Central American foreign ministers.

During the meeting, they will receive a report from the observers, who visited the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border as requested by Costa Rica. The observers returned from the border last night after which they had a private meeting with President Monge in San Jose.

STRICTER PATROLLING AGREED TO WITH NICARAGUA

PA291912 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1831 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] San Jose, 29 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican and Nicaraguan authorities will independently implement stricter patrolling of their common border. This was agreed upon yesterday by representatives of the two governments who met unexpectedly yesterday at the Penas Blancas border post, on the Nicaraguan side. It was learned today in this capital that the Costa Rican delegation, led by Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos, included Colonel Oscar Vidal, director general of the Civil Guard; Jose Montero, chief of the Liberia command; and Rodrigo Rivera, chief of the northern command.

Nicaraguan Deputy Interior Minister Rene Vivas and Commander Roberto Calderon, commander of the southern front, represented Nicaragua at the meeting. Campos declared today that the Sandinists were quite concerned about the frequent harassment staged by Eden Pastora's guerrilla forces, especially along the San Juan river.

The Sandinist army delegates insisted that Pastora's insurgents are using the southern bank of the San Juan River in Costa Rica to launch their attacks. The Costa Rican mission rejected the charge and affirmed that the rebels are fighting in Nicaraguan territory.

To corroborate this, the Costa Rican officials submitted statements by German journalists who were ambushed on the San Juan River in Nicaraguan territory last Tuesday.

In view of these discrepancies, the two governments' authorities agreed to conduct an independent inspection of the river bank that serves in part as the two countries' border.

HAVANA CITES CHARGES ON ANTI-SANDINIST CAMPS

PA280025 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Costa Rican Manuel Gutierrez has charged that five individuals posing as members of the Coast Rican Rural Assistance Guard attacked him in his house in Upala canton. He said that all of them were Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who wanted to know the names of those who oppose the activities being carried out in Costa Rica by the anti-Sandinist groups. One of the assailants said they are getting ready to attack Nicaraguan military positions on the border region.

Gutierrez added that many Costa Ricans in the Upala area have received death threats from those bands which have turned the area into a military operations base. Manuel Gutierrez stressed that the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries also have training camps in the La Argentina, La Cabana, and La Amistad farms, in northern Costa Rica. He said that all these groups operate in a coordinated manner and with full freedom, without being bothered by the Costa Rican authorities.

EL SALVADOR

VENCEREMOS CITED ON KILLING OF U.S. ADVISER

PA282340 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2225 GMT 28 May 83

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 28 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- Salvadoran leftwing guerrillas today defined the plans to install a U.S. military training base in Honduras as direct intervention by Washington in Central America.

Radio Venceremos stated that the plan was "direct intervention by the United States in the affairs of Central America."

The radio station added that last week's killing of Commander Albert Shaufelberger, a U.S. military adviser in El Salvador, "only represents a warning for Yankee interventionism. This struggle is not against the U.S. people, for whom we feel the deepest sympathy, but is against the aggressive policy of the warmongering presidency of Ronald Reagan," it stated.

FPL CLAIMS CREDIT FOR KILLING U.S. ADVISER

PA271501 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2310 GMT 26 May 83

['War bulletin' issued by the People's Liberation Forces (FPL) of El Salvador "on the 'Commander Marcial and Ana Maria, We Swear To Win' operation" -- no date or place given]

[Text] The execution of Yankee Green Beret adviser Albert Schaufelberger at 1800 on 25 May was an operation carried out by urban commandos belonging to the People's Liberation Forces, FPL, in response to the criminal intervention by Yankee imperialism. At the time of the operation, the executed criminal was carrying two weapons, a submachinegun and a handgun, as well as a radio set that was recovered by our brave companeros.

Revolution or death, the armed people will win!
[signed] Commander Filo

FPL THREAT TO KILL U.S. MILITARY ADVISERS

PA272215 Paris AFP in Spanish 2187 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] San Salvador, 27 May (AFP) -- The People's Liberation Forces (FPL) have threatened to kill the U.S. military advisers who continue to work in El Salvador.

In a communique read over the telephone to AFP, the FPL took responsibility for the assassination of U.S. military adviser Albert Schaufelberger on Wednesday. It indicated that it is a warning "to the warmongering Reagan administration so that it will not continue its aggression against our country." The FPL added that "the military advisers who remain in the country will return to the United States in caskets and the weapons will end up in the revolutionary arsenals."

The communique, which was read by a youth with a shaky voice, issued an appeal "to the noble U.S. people so that they will not support the Reagan administration's interventionist policy since it will only bring mourning and sorrow to hundreds of U.S. homes the same as in the case of Captain Schaufelberger."

Meanwhile, the judicial authorities today continued the investigation promised to the U.S. Government. Miss Consuelo Escalante for whom the adviser was waiting at the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University is being held in a security institution, waiting to be called to testify.

The judicial inquiry began in the sixth court of peace of San Salvador but the judge said it will be transferred today to the Santa Tecla court since the university falls within that judicial district. Youth Julio Mena will also be a witness. According to reports, he took the U.S. officer to the military hospital where he was pronounced dead on arrival.

The officer's body was transferred by air to the United States today after a funeral mass in a church in the Escalon neighborhood in western San Salvador.

It was reported that U.S. Embassy personnel and some U.S. friends were at the religious service that lasted less than an hour.

PRESIDENT MAGANA REGRETS DEATH OF U.S. ADVISER

PA271522 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 May 83

[Communique issued by the Secretariat of Information of the Presidency of the Republic of El Salvador -- relayed by telephone by unidentified person; no date given]

[Text] President Alvaro Magana has addressed an expressive message to Mr Dean R. Hinton, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, containing his condolences over the assassination of Naval Commander Albert Schaufelberger, member of the North American Military Group in El Salvador.

President Magana told Ambassador Hinton that the Salvadoran Government deplores the slaying of Commander Schaufelberger and that, in the name of the Salvadoran citizens, he condemns the use of violence and murder as a means of solving the problems of the country and the region; and asked him to relay testimony of his solidarity to the diplomatic representatives in El Salvador, to the U.S. Government and to the commander's aggrieved relatives.

President Magana also expressed the regrets of his government and particularly those of the republic's armed forces to Colonel (George David Dayton), chief of the U.S. Military Group in the country, saying that in the face of this criminal action, which is offensive to the feelings and dignity of all conscientious Salvadorans, he begs him to express his condolences to the members of the U.S. Military Group in El Salvador, to his country's Defense Department, and to Commander Schaufelberger's relatives.

JUDGES SAY U.S. OFFICIALS HINDER INVESTIGATION

PA272020 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 May 83

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Excerpt] According to judicial sources, the initial investigations into the U.S. adviser's death are being hindered by U.S. Embassy officials, who have been flagrantly violating our laws. The officials, who have asked that their names not be disclosed but who have been active in the investigation, claim that this morning one of the judges tried to interrogate witness Mrs Consuelo Escalante, a friend of the dead adviser. While she was making her deposition at the general headquarters of the National Police, a U.S. Embassy official and several agents made the judge leave and took the witness with them. They did not let the judge interrogate the principal witness, thus showing disrespect for our judicial authorities.

The Salvadoran judicial authorities also noted today that the car driven by the U.S. adviser is still in the hands of embassy personnel, while the local judicial authorities have been unable to inspect the vehicle, as required by our laws. Although the authorities have been unofficially informed that the car is no longer at the embassy, its current location has not been determined.

The judges said at noon that this is yet another violation of our laws, since the car should have been turned over to the tribunals rather than be kept at an embassy. Tribunal officials are currently studying the case to determine if the San Salvador court will continue to handle it, or if it will be transferred instead to the Santa Tecla judicial center for additional evidence and other steps required. They also reported that one of the shots fired at the adviser's head left a trace of gunpowder on his body, which means that the shot was fired at very close range.

In addition, claim that the judges currently studying the case feel that one of the most serious errors committed is the fact that the car was moved without a judge's authorization on the night that the crime was committed at the Catholic university. These, we repeat, are the views of the judicial authorities, expressed to the media today at noon. If the witness does not come before the judicial authorities to make her deposition, a third summons with a court warning will be sent to Mrs Escalante. If she fails to show up in court, the police authorities will be asked to investigate her whereabouts and to bring her to court, where she is expected to make a deposition.

The Salvadoran judges are also upset because Salvadoran technicians were not allowed to conduct an autopsy, as initially reported to the sixth penal judge.

ASSEMBLY EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE 30 DAYS

PA280039 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2323 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] San Salvador, 26 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Constituent Assembly unanimously approved a 30-day extension of the state of siege that has been in force since March 1980. The extension was approved at the request of President Alvaro Magana. The resolution states that the conditions that gave rise to its enactment 3 years ago still persist.

According to the deputies "the law allows the authorities to act within existing standards to defend the country from subversive actions that have been imposed by international communism for the last 4 years." Among other civil rights, the state of siege prohibits the freedom of expression and the freedom to travel and to gather at meetings. It also abolishes the inviolability of the mail.

GOVERNMENT FORCES REGAIN CONTROL OF TEJUTLA

PA300313 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] After more than 4 months of complete absence from the area, the Army today regained Tejutla without any problem. Tejutla is a small town in Chalatenango Department, one of the four departments in which the Army, during the week that just ended, was very active in counterinsurgency operations.

A small detachment was left in charge of security and to give protection to the population of Tejutla, located in the northern part of Chalatenango Department, some 75 km from San Salvador. It was also learned that the International Red Cross Committee is providing medical care and food to the population in Tejutla.

REBELS ATTACK COFFEE PROCESSING PLANTS, TOWNS

PA280340 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 26 May 83 p 1

[Excerpts] San Miguel, 26 May -- For more than 2 hours, a large group of terrorists tried to subdue the military forces in Santiago de Maria, Usulután Department. The terrorists wanted to burn Oromantique coffee processing plant, owned by Prudencio Llach. After 2 hours the terrorists were repelled and they fled taking their wounded and dead with them.

Other reports say that the terrorists occupied California, a town located 15 km south of Santiago de Maria, also in Usulután Department, where they looted and burned the mayor's office and the National Administration for Telecommunications, Antel.

In Alegria the terrorists also burned a bus of the Usulután-Santiago de María-San Miguel route. Nothing has been said about the passengers. The town of Nueva Guadalupe in San Miguel Department has been under constant harassment by the extremists since early this morning.

The rumors are that the terrorists are trying to burn all coffee processing plants in the eastern zone, as they did a few weeks ago with the Montealegre coffee processing plant owned by the Cold Tree Liebes Company. The eastern zone of the country has been without electricity since Tuesday night, a situation that has helped the terrorists carry out their activities. Three high-tension towers are currently under repair, but the workers are afraid because the terrorists' clandestine radio station has warned the workers against going to repair what the terrorists have destroyed.

COPREFA REPORTS UPSURGE OF FMLN ACTIVITIES

PA302049 Paris AFP in Spanish 1934 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] San Salvador, 30 May (AFP) -- FMLN guerrillas and units of the 3d Infantry Brigade engaged in fierce fighting today in the township of Jocoro, in San Miguel Department, 130 km east of San Salvador, official sources have confirmed.

Beginning in the early morning hours, guerrilla columns launched an attack on Jocoro, engaging in fierce fighting with the soldiers there. It was learned that units from the San Miguel central headquarters were sent in as reinforcements.

According to unofficial reports, several other townships in eastern San Salvador are under attack by the rebels, who have come down from the northeastern part of the country, especially from Morazan Department.

These attacks are part of the guerrilla offensive announced today by the FMLN over Radio Venceremos. Military sectors dismissed the importance of these announcements, saying "it is part of the subversive propaganda."

An official spokesman admitted the Jocoro attack, declaring that "at this moment we still have a problem," but he denied that the rebels had launched a massive general attack in the region.

Other military sources affirmed that in the face of the guerrilla offensive troops from various units are being prepared to strengthen the eastern region, which apparently is the current prime objective of the insurgents.

The Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) released a communique today indicating that "in desperate actions, the terrorists have persisted in their harassment of military units," mentioning places such as the village of La Laguneta, jurisdiction of Santa Ana, in the western part of the country, and Barrio Nuevo, in San Vicente, in the central region. Also, in the past 24 hours incidents have occurred in San Jose Villanueva, in La Libertad Department; and in Puerto del Triunfo, jurisdiction of Usulután, in the southeastern part of the country. Acts of sabotage have interrupted electrical service in areas of San Vicente and Chalchuapa; the latter in Santa Ana Department in western El Salvador, Coprefa reported.

Coprefa also denounced several "kidnappings" in Morazan Department, especially in Corinto and Sociedad, affirming that in Jocoaitique the rebels "killed a youngster and wounded eight other persons."

The communique added that the rebels staged mortar and artillery attacks on the township of Jocoaitique, "just because the Armed Forces have been carrying out civic action work there, distributing food and medicine among the people."

The document termed "successful" the action by the Usulután military detachment together with the Atonal Battalion in the area of Concepción Batres, Jucuarán and other townships of Usulután Department, where "troops have been left behind to protect the lives of the townsfolk."

Also, the military report indicated that patrolling has intensified on various eastern highways to protect the bridges of the region in view of the escalation of FMLN sabotage.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON U.S. ADVISER'S DEATH

'Execution' Claimed

PA290355 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] We report to the Salvadoran people that on Wednesday, 25 May, a high-ranking U.S. officer who was carrying out the mission of giving military advice to the Salvadoran Army in its struggle against the FMLN was executed. The revolutionary action that was carried out by a commando of FMLN special forces occurred near the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University in southern San Salvador.

Albert Schaufelberger was a high-ranking officer of the elite naval forces of the U.S. Army [as heard], deputy chief of the group of advisers who are in our country. Therefore, his execution represents a hard blow to the imperialist plans being carried out in our homeland. The revolutionary activity is a clear and forceful reply to Reagan's warmongering policy against our people at a time when the FMLN has begun its new campaign, "In the face of Reagan's aggression, El Salvador will win."

The U.S. military advisers have been directly in charge of training the dictatorship's army in counterinsurgency tactics that have led to several massacres against the peasant population and the establishment of a regime of terror in the cities. The U.S. advisers have increasingly become more involved in the war against the FMLN, going as far as the planning and direct coordination of the military operations.

In February 1983, another U.S. adviser was wounded when he was participating in the direct coordination of army operations to retake the city of Berlin. In the same way, U.S. advisers participate in the night flights of C-130 airplanes equipped with modern technology for the purpose of detecting FMLN movements and positions.

As a result of the direct participation of U.S. soldiers and resources in the war against our people, the FMLN had already warned that the consequences of the FMLN operations against the U.S. military personnel in our homeland would fall on Reagan's aggressive and interventionist policy. Nevertheless, only a few hours after the first victim inflicted on the U.S. intervention, Reagan persisted in his irresponsible position before his own people by announcing the deepening of the interventionist measures in our homeland.

We have already warned that we are not afraid of the U.S. aggressions because we are supported by the Salvadoran people's indomitable determination to win their freedom. The U.S. people will know that Ronald Reagan is to blame for the human costs that they will have to pay for the imperialist hawks' warmongering policy in our homeland.

Our front will continue with its operations against the U.S. military machinery that operates in our country as part of our legitimate right to defend our sovereignty. Our path and our struggle for freedom cannot be stopped by anything. The U.S. people should defend the blood of their sons, who deserve a better fate than to die in a foreign land. The U.S. people should increase their opposition to Reagan's warmongering policy.

Repercussions Alleged

PA290437 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] The repercussions over the execution of the U.S. adviser in San Salvador continue in the United States. Sectors that oppose Reagan's policy in Central America have blamed the U.S. President for sending U.S. citizens to die in El Salvador as part of his interventionist plans in that country. As is known, Lieutenant Commander Albert Schaufelberger, deputy chief of the U.S. advisers who operate in our homeland, was executed on 25 May at 1800 in front of the Catholic University in San Salvador. The action occurred when the U.S. adviser was going to the Catholic University to wait for a girlfriend, and his car was intercepted in the parking lot by a FMLN commando which immediately executed him as our people's reply to the interventionist aggression.

International news dispatches reported that the death of the U.S. adviser in El Salvador has had heavy repercussions in the U.S. Government and Congress. Democratic Senator [as heard] Gerry Studds said: We always said that if U.S. military personnel continue to be sent to El Salvador, this kind of event would be inevitable. Senator Studds added that he believes that if Reagan's policy continues, more U.S. military men will be killed in El Salvador. Democratic Senator [as heard] Mary Rose Oakar warned that what occurred is a new reason to reconsider the U.S. Government's misguided policy on El Salvador. In January, another U.S. adviser, Sergeant Thomas Stanley, was wounded when heavy fighting was taking place in Usulután Department.

Albert Schaufelberger, 32 years old, had the rank of lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy. He arrived in our country on 1 August 1982 to be deputy chief of the group of U.S. military advisers sent by Reagan to our country. The adviser was a member of the elite SEAL team of the U.S. Navy, a group that is equivalent to the Green Berets, who are famous for their actions of massacring the civilian population in Vietnam. Local radio stations reported that for some time the U.S. adviser would go to the Catholic University to wait for his Salvadoran girlfriend, Consuelo Escalante. It was there that he was executed by the FMLN.

The U.S. adviser participated in the planning of military operations in peasant zones, which generally ended with many peasants killed. The death of adviser Schaufelberger is viewed as a heavy blow to the structure of the U.S. advisers who operate in our country. Ambassador Deane Hinton stated to the press: He was one of our best men.

Further Comment on 'Execution'

PA300440 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 30 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 25 May, FMLN commandos in San Salvador executed Albert Schaufelberger, who was deputy chief of the U.S. advisers sent by Reagan to El Salvador. Schaufelberger had engaged in military activities in our country according to Reagan's interventionist plans.

Weeks ago we warned President Reagan that the extent of his military intervention in El Salvador amounted to a declared war against our people. We told him that planes, ships and all U.S. military personnel intervening in the war we are carrying on against the dictatorship would be considered enemy objectives.

In the face of this legitimate reply of our people to the declared interventionist war, Reagan and his warmongering hawks have assumed the role of innocent victims. They are talking about a terrorist conspiracy, and saying many other lies. But why should Ronald Reagan complain about a U.S. military adviser dying in El Salvador? Is it not Reagan who has come to our country to attack us, to wage a dirty and unjust war?

It is no secret that U.S. advisers participated in the Mozote massacre and in the planning and carrying out of military operations. This was confirmed when U.S. military adviser Thomas Stanley was wounded in combat during the regaining of Berlin.

In view of the death of the U.S. adviser in San Salvador, the people of the United States are faced with inevitable questions. Does President Ronald Reagan have the right, falsely citing a threat to U.S. security, to attack the Salvadoran people, who are struggling against a bloody dictatorship? What danger can this tiny Latin American country of 5 million inhabitants represent to the United States by installing an independent government that responds to legitimate aspirations for peace, social progress [words indistinct] Did not the U.S. youth give enough blood in Vietnam? All the blame will fall on Ronald Reagan for the blood shed by U.S. militarymen that come to El Salvador to make war. That is how the U.S. people feel about this, because on repeated occasions they have denounced Ronald Reagan's unjust aggression.

The U.S. people have in George Washington the best roots for freedom and to understand and support the Salvadoran people's struggle. To that sector of the U.S. people we give our recognition of their constant solidarity with El Salvador. Not one more drop of U.S. blood should be shed on Salvadoran territory on behalf of inhuman and unjust causes that are opposed to our legitimate rights to peace, justice, and freedom -- rights we will win, because the entire population is fighting, as once the sons of George Washington did on U.S. soil to break the colonial chains.

FMLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ADVISER'S DEATH

PA272246 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2000 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Attention people of El Salvador and the world, all the forces of progress and peace, the forces of anti-imperialism and freedom throughout the world. We are recovering the sovereignty and national dignity abused by the government of Ronald Reagan.

On 25 May, day of national anti-imperialist dignity, an urban commando of our (names indistinct) (Ramirez) front of the FMLN has carried out a patriotic operation against the person of U.S. military man Albert Schaufelberger. We will read an FMLN communique on this patriotic operation for national sovereignty and dignity.

Communique of the FMLN

The chief of the advisers Reagan sent to El Salvador falls executed by the people.

U.S. Navy Commander Albert Schaufelberger fell on 25 May at 1830 in southern San Salvador near the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University.

He was heavily armed as the advisers sent by Reagan are usually armed in our country. This high-ranking officer was deputy commander of the U.S. military forces that are in our country strategically and tactically [word indistinct] and actively participating in the war being carried out by the oligarchy and the dictatorship against the people.

This action by the FMLN patriotic forces was simultaneous with other important operations of our military forces' vanguard units in San Vicente Department. These consisted of the annihilation of the (?forces) of the fascist puppet dictatorship located at km 74 of the Pan-American highway and the subsequent blowing up of the strategic Quebrada Seca Bridge. The results of this operation were 43 soldiers killed; 3 war prisoners captured, including Lieutenant Milton [surnames indistinct]; and the recovery by the FMLN forces of 38 M-16 rifles, a 60-mm mortar, 4 M-79 grenade launchers with their ammunition, 2 TRC radios, and other supplies, all made in the United States.

Both operations form part of the campaign named "In Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win" which our front has undertaken throughout the national territory, precisely when Reagan and Wallace Nutting have made the most aggressive declarations of war against Central America.

This patriotic operation against invader Schaufelberger is the just reply in the face of the interventionist force that challenges our national rights, sovereignty, and self-determination. It is against an imperialist policy that, by imposing the systematic use of violence, repression, and war, has become an active violator of human rights in our country.

This legitimate action of national self-defense was carried out this time against one of the U.S. military men who have been directly linked with the planning and operational implementation of the operations that they call scorched-earth operations, consisting of the massacre of the civilian population and destruction of villages. With full right and genuine need, our people are avenging the women and children murdered by the hands of the U.S. advisers in El Salvador as was recently (confirmed) by the statements of Subsergeant Marco Tulio Moran Burgos. Those statements accused these advisers of being responsible for serious crimes against the people of Mozote in Morazan Department. This is the fate that awaits the warmongers who come to our country to stain themselves with the blood of the Salvadoran people.

Our struggle is not against the U.S. people about whom we have deep fraternal feelings. Neither is our struggle against U.S. security. We are trying to achieve and defend our own destiny, the right to independence and democracy. We only confront in our homeland those who are sturrrornly bent on drowning in blood the popular and national aspirations. It is the adventurist policy of warmongering President Reagan which is producing its (?new harvest): the first U.S. Army dead in Salvadoran land. It is Reagan's crazed race to worsen, regionalize, and prolong the war that is increasingly bringing mourning and sorrow to the U.S. society.

Reagan's deaths are not just Salvadoran peasants and citizens. Reagan is now sacrificing the soldiers of his own country. By sending U.S. youths to useless sacrifice in a war that U.S. society does not want, Reagan is a threat to his own people.

This patritioic operation is just a warning to those who bring us war to preserve injustice. The democratic and revolutionary forces, the Salvadoran people are determined to continue the struggle for peace and democracy, offering paths for political solutions.

Weapons accompany us because we [word indistinct] peace and we love freedom! Revolution or death, the armed people will win! United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! Issued in San Salvador at 1600 on 26 May 1983.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Army Position Taken in Cabanas

PA262238 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] In Cabanas, the Luis Adalberto Diaz Detachment continues to overrun the dictatorship's positions. Last 25 May, FMLN units occupied the garrison in (Llano El Guiote), not far from Villa Dolores. An advance command of our guerrilla columns surprised the enemy forces and controlled the situation after 20 minutes of combat. Having taken all the enemy positions, we seized the following war materiel: 11 rifles with a large quantity of ammunition, 1 M-79 grenade launcher with 27 rounds and other supplies. In addition, seven prisoners of war were taken.

It is important to point out that the puppet army revealed its low morale, because although there were reinforcements in Villa Dolores a few kilometers away, they did not dare come to the aid of the troops that had been attacked. This action was called "Companero Fidel, Toward Victory Always" in honor of Companero Fidel, who was killed in San Lorenzo. This action was commanded by Companeros Ernesto Flores, Jorge Rivera, and Carlos Rojas. Commander Miguel Mendoza, chief of the Luis Adalberto Diaz Detachment, sent this report from Cabanas.

We remind you that in the past few weeks, the Luis Adalberto Diaz Detachment has taken the enemy positions in Nuevo Eden de San Juan, Estanzuelas, San Esteban Catarina, and Santa Clara. Onward, companeros of the Luis Adalberto Diaz Detachment. New and greater victories await you.

Two Usulután Towns Attacked

PA270430 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Attention: We continue to report on the development of our military campaign. On 26 May, the FMLN staged an incursion into the town of Santiago de Maria in Usulután Department. Our forces attacked enemy positions in Santiago de Maria. Our forces also attacked the forces guarding the Oromontique coffee processing plant.

In this action against the enemy forces in Santiago de Maria we inflicted five dead and three wounded on the dictatorship's forces, including a lieutenant. We repeat: We inflicted eight casualties, including a national army lieutenant, in Santiago de Maria. Santiago de Maria is the second most important city in Usulután Department. It is located just 9 km from the city of Berlin. Santiago de Maria is located in a rich coffee region which, according to the U.S. advisers, is strategic for the development of the war being waged in El Salvador.

Here is another report on the development of our military campaign, "In Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win." The FMLN has carried out an incursion into the town of California, also in Usulután Department. In this action, our forces sabotaged the installations of the Antel [National Administration for Telecommunications] and the municipal office. California is located 5 km north of Santiago de Maria.

Training Camps in Honduras Criticized

PA281413 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 28 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Your attention, please. We wish to report to our people and to the world that the U.S. Government has taken another step forward in its plans to create a regional conflict in Central America. Salvadoran troops belonging to the 1st Infantry Brigade and to the recently created Manuel Jose Arce Battalion are in Honduras, receiving training in special camps from more than 200 U.S. advisers. In this way the U.S. Government renders Honduras a base for intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador. This is part of the U.S. military plan to increase the Salvadoran Army's special forces as the only way to hold back the FMLN's advance.

The critical military situation being experienced by the dictatorship's forces in our country makes it almost impossible to create and train these special forces in El Salvador, because the FMLN's military blows are having a serious effect on the dictatorship's army, upsetting its plans for development and growth. It is for this reason that 525 young Salvadoran cadets have been sent to Fort Benning, Georgia, to be trained in counterinsurgency tactics. In the meantime, the Salvadoran Army is deteriorating even more rapidly than U.S. strategists expected. In contrast, the FMLN continues to improve militarily, obtaining great victories and controlling extensive portions of El Salvador.

Meanwhile, Suazo Cordova's government, which is actually controlled domestically by General Gustavo Alvarez, pays more attention to the interests of U.S. warmongering sectors led by Reagan than it does to the Honduran people's will. Evidence of this is the fact that the Salvadoran Army's Manuel Jose Arce Battalion is already receiving training in Honduras from U.S. advisers. Puerto Castilla, in northeast Honduras, will be turned into a big military base to train the troops of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan dictatorships. All of this seems to indicate that Suarzo Cordova's government, or should I say Gustavo Alvarez' government, has declared war on the Salvadoran people.

As evidence that Honduras has become a U.S. military enclave we need only cite the bases used by the former Somozists, who are invading Nicaragua from Honduran territory; the presence of more than 200 advisers, who are actively participating in the counterinsurgency plans; and the repression unleashed against the Honduran people's movement.

The Honduran Government has taken the wrong path by completely surrendering its sovereignty and by agreeing to serve as the U.S. gendarme in Central America. Various Honduran sectors are already protesting this subservient policy. The Honduran Government will have no cause for complaint afterward when the Honduran people demand an explanation and decide to take the path of general revolutionary violence to recover their sovereignty, to gain their liberation and to live in peace with their Central American brothers.

Enders Resignation Reported

PA292128 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] According to an announcement made by George Shultz, Thomas Enders has been removed from the office of assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. The media have said that Enders' removal came as no surprise, as this had been expected.

Thomas Enders had problems with officials who are very close to Ronald Reagan, especially with William Clark, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, who was trying to remove Enders from his office.

Enders' plan that called for continuing of the economic and military aid to the Salvadoran dictatorship and at the same time forcing the FMLN to participate in the elections was rejected by the U.S. National Security Council, especially because of William Clark's and Jeane Kirkpatrick's strong opposition.

The U.S. Government has announced that Thomas Enders will be replaced by the U.S. Ambassador to Brazil, a diplomat who is very close to Reagan. It was said that Enders will be appointed U.S. Ambassador to Spain.

Thomas Eners' removal comes after the calls made earlier this week by General Wallace Nutting and Senator Barry Goldwater for the United States to begin preparations to send U.S. troops into Central America.

Hondurans Urged To Oppose Base

PA292223 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 29 May 83

[Station Commentary]

[Excerpts] The decision made by the U.S. Government to establish a military base in Honduras for the specific purpose of training Salvadoran troops has just been announced. The base will be run by approximately 100 U.S. military advisers, and it will be established in the northeastern sector of Honduras. This base will serve to train a total of 2,400 Salvadoran soldiers in counterinsurgency tactics. The establishment of this military base has been the exclusive decision of the current U.S. Government, a decision to which President Suazo Cordova's government has not objected; nor has the Suazo Cordova government consulted the Honduran people or the country's congress. This is a clear act of imposition that violates the very constitutional rights of Hondurans, violates Honduran sovereignty, and violates the dignity of the Honduran people.

We are sure that the current Honduran Government was aware of this plan that had been carefully drafted by the U.S. advisers in Honduras, yet it was the U.S. Government that chose the right political moment to make this decision public. This explains why U.S. newspapers were the first ones to report on this, while Honduran Government spokesmen were maintaining that they were not aware of a decision that would allow the training of Salvadoran troops in Honduras.

This has demonstrated the absolute falsity of the policy for the internationalization of peace so publicized by Suazo Cordova. He will never again be able to speak of internationalizing peace after admitting that in his territory Salvadoran troops are being trained in genocidal tactics to be used in waging war against the Salvadoran people. This has also proven beyond a doubt that General Alvarez is determined to make war the Honduran international policy. This is proven by the presence of bases for Somozist troops who attack the people of Nicaragua from Honduran territory.

It is not the will of the people or the will of the various social sectors of Honduras that prevails in the government's decisionmaking; it is the will of U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte, the one who prevails and decisively influences in all the decisions.

It has been encouraging to hear the Honduran people speak up against this situation; however, and unfortunately, the position and the interests that carry weight within the Honduran Government are the interests of the U.S. warmongers. If the Honduran people, the leaders and the patriotic parties don't redouble their demonstrations of opposition, their voices will be ignored and the foreign plans imposed on them will advance in an irreversible manner. The Honduran people must oppose their territory becoming a U.S. military enclave and a base for imperialist intervention.

Eastern Region Warned

PA301658 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1600 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos issues a call to our people and the local and international media to keep tuned to our various broadcasts today because we will be accompanying our revolutionary army in its advances and victories within the framework of these operations begun today in eastern El Salvador. We remind you that we transmit at 1230, 1800, and 2030. We urge our people and the local and international media to keep watching for our broadcasts today.

Attention: This is a message for the inhabitants of cities in eastern El Salvador. We urge these inhabitants to be on the watch for possible combat in their respective cities.

We repeat: We warn the inhabitants of eastern El Salvador to keep watching for possible combat in their cities. We ask them to take every precaution, to remain calm [2-second break in transmission] towns in eastern El Salvador. When fighting begins, you must avoid becoming unnecessary victims. Please avoid unnecessary moves. Above all, don't use the Pan-American Highway, the Coastal Highway, and the military route which links San Miguel with Santa Rosa de Lima and then continues to El Amatillo border post in La Union Department.

Fighting in Morazan

PA301955 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 30 May 83

[Excerpt] [Passage indistinct] An attack was carried out on an enemy position in Jocoro, 24 km northeast of San Miguel on the military route in Morazan Department, early today. It was also reported that, since 0500 this morning, heavy fighting has been underway on Cacaguatique Hill in Morazan Department. The Rafael Arce Zablah brigade is involved in an attack on a strategic position which includes antennas on top of Cacaguatique Hill where the army has a military communications base for the country's eastern sector.

Fighting in Eastern Region

PA310339 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] As we have reported, on Monday, 30 May, fighting began in the eastern part of the country as part of the military campaign: "In the Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win." So far, the fighting has taken place with particular intensity here in Morazan Department. Our units have attacked the enemy position located on the peak of the Cacaguatique Volcano, the position known as (La Antena), an important army communications center in the eastern part of the country.

After heavy fighting, our forces have taken the first positions and have surrounded the entire enemy garrison at that military communications center.

We repeat: On Monday, 30 May, our units in Morazan Department began attacking the enemy garrison that is guarding the military communications center located at the top of Cacaguatique Volcano. After heavy fighting, our forces have taken the first positions and have surrounded the entire enemy garrison at that center.

Radio Venceremos is reporting to our people on the fighting that was launched in eastern El Salvador today, 30 Monday.

Forces of the Atlacatl Battalion in northern Morazan have tried to come to the aid of the besieged forces at the Cacaguatique Volcano military communications center. However, throughout the day they have been unable to advance beyond the town of Jocoaitique.

We inform our people that mortars have been used by our Commander Amicar Hernandez Support Weapons Battalion against the enemy batteries. Our 120-mm mortars attacked the enemy forces located in Osicala, Morazan Department, and have kept them at bay throughout the day with accurate shelling. Our 120-mm mortar rounds have caused casualties within the ranks of the dictatorship.

HAVANA CITES VENCEREMOS ON GUERRILLA ACTIONS

PA281801 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos, the Voice of the FMLN in El Salvador, reported that guerrillas have destroyed the Ereguayquin and El Transito bridges, a few kilometers outside Usulután. Traffic on the Coastal Highway toward eastern El Salvador was interrupted by these actions.

The Salvadoran guerrillas also attacked Army troops in Santiago de María, Usulután Department, inflicting five dead and three wounded on the Army. Other Salvadoran guerrilla groups attacked Army positions in the town of El Jiote, Usulután Department, while in San Salvador Department they destroyed the mayor's office in the municipality of California and the national communications administration office in the same area.

RADIO GUAZAPA REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

U.S. Intervention Seen Near

PA262315 (Clandestine) Radio Guazapa in Spanish to El Salvador 0130 GMT 26 May 83

[Station Commentary: "The Imperialist Gendarme Chooses War for Central America"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration is speeding up its military intervention in Central America. Reagan wants to crush the revolution in El Salvador. For this purpose, he is preparing a vast military plan calling for total extermination, which is to be implemented this year. The FMLN'S continuous military victories have led the Pentagon strategists to predict the imminent fall of the Salvadoran military dictatorship and the moral collapse of an army that is defeated in the battle zone everyday.

The contradictions in the U.S. state organizations, in the Pentagon, and the CIA are due to the fact that the problem cannot be solved by sending massive military aid in the form of weapons and war materiel to a totally demoralized army which has entered a stage of strategic defeat vis-a-vis the victorious FMLN.

The U.S. strategists think the moment has come to prepare for military intervention with foreign troops since this is the only way to save Alvaro Magana's regime and the Salvadoran puppet army. To that end, they have started to take specific regional steps. They are also preparing U.S. public opinion and their world allies so as to justify intervention in Central America at a given political moment in order to solve the crises once and for all.

The statements made by the CIA chief, Republican Barry Goldwater, and Wallace Nutting, military strategic and commander in chief of the Southern Command, are evidence of the current arms race and the vast operation plan that exists for the region.

This military position the United States has assumed is evidence of the futility of the political plans, the elections, and the amnesty in the case of El Salvador since these plans are already seen as defeats.

This is also the case with the unstoppable advance of the Sandinist revolution. The United States has decided to defeat it by increasingly involving the Honduran Army in the aggression against Nicaragua and by strengthening the Somozist bands and the counter-revolutionaries in general. This plan has been complemented by a policy of economic blackmail of Latin American countries either to neutralize them or to [word indistinct] any peace proposal presented by these countries.

All Central America is now characterized by the progressive regionalization of the war and its political, ideological, diplomatic, and economic derivatives. It is no coincidence that the democratic governments and forces have already started to feel the diverse forms of imperialist pressure in its efforts to divert any peace proposal from the Central American political scene.

Ronald Reagan and his strategists have demonstrated that they are not concerned about the legislative opposition in Congress, but instead seek to make Congress face the fait accompli derived from the regionalization plans. They are currently preparing to take an additional step toward imperialistic aggression among the Central American peoples fighting for sovereignty, peace and social justice.

Central America is on the verge of war, but at any cost Ronald Reagan expects to reach the objective of modifying the historic revolution of the Central American people, who have said: Enough exploitation and repression by the military dictatorships that are directly supported by U.S. imperialism. In the face of imperialist intervention, Central America gets ready!

Response to Reagan's Statement

PA280255 (Clandestine) Radio Guazapa in Spanish to El Salvador 0130 GMT 28 May 83

[Summary from poor reception] Mr Reagan quickly made a statement when he learned of the death of the man in charge of the advisers in our country. In his statement he reflected his "obstinacy in keeping the Alvaro Magana regime alive," despite the bloodshed of our people. Mr Reagan not only demonstrated that he is stubborn but he also showed that he lacks the ability to make political analyses when he said that "the death of the deputy commander was an act of terrorism similar to the one that occurred in Paris when the U.S. military attache was shot to death."

"Can actions carried out by a people heroically defending itself against the aggressions of a powerful nation be described as terrorism?" The U.S. advisers have come to direct a puppet army.

The people, who are tired of suffering torture, murder, and disappearances, picked up weapons to defend themselves. Today the people struggle to achieve their true independence. "The people have the morale to defeat an army supplied and advised by what was once the greatest power on earth." No one is ignorant of the participation of two U.S. advisers in the El Mozote massacre. The statements made by Subsergeant Moran Burgos, former member of the Atlacatl Battalion and today FMLN prisoner, exposed them.

"Does Reagan believe that his advisers can walk unpunished all around our fields and cities?" We tell the noble people of the U.S. to "redouble their efforts to stop the Reagan administration's warmongering plans; otherwise, all the grief they experienced during the Vietnam war will be relived in El Salvador. Free fatherland or death."

Attack by Honduran Plane Alleged

PA290048 (Clandestine) Radio Guazapa in Spanish to El Salvador 0130 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] We have received the following report from Commander Chano Guevara, in combative Morazan. The FMLN reports to the people of the world and our people that the interventionist policy of the Reagan administration in our land is being implemented through puppet armies in the region, such as the Honduran Army. This has been made evident through facts such as this:

On 26 May at 1100 in San Felipe canton, Morazan Department, push and pull [given in English], A-37 and F-4 Phantom planes bombed and strafed the houses of that canton. For 1 hour, the attackers used machineguns, white phosphorous and 250-pound bombs. Then our forces fired at them with 161-60 and .30-cal machineguns. This forced the planes to leave the area. It has been verified that the F-4 Phantom plane is Honduran. The enemy air force attack had no effect since there were no casualties. This attack was part of the extermination and psychological warfare campaign that U.S. imperialism is implementing in its interventionist escalation in El Salvador in view of the advances of our people in their just struggle.

We caution the Yankee imperialists and their Honduran puppets that their efforts aimed at frustrating our struggle by intervening in our country will not give the results they expect, because ours is the struggle of an entire nation wanting liberty. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death. We will win! [Signed] Commander Chano Guevara.

GUATEMALA

ECONOMY MINISTER ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION 1 JUN

PA301755 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1726 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Economy Minister Julio Matheu announced today that he will leave his post effective 1 June for "health reasons." Matheu, who before becoming economy minister was president of the Coordinating Board of Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations (CACIF), which groups all Guatemalan businessmen, has been strongly criticized in the past weeks by the country's productive sectors. The criticism is a result of the government's economic policy. Political circles commented that the "sudden" resignation of the economy minister is due to the "cooling" of relations between the government and enterprise sectors, affected mainly by the controversial tax reform which the military government will implement as of 1 July.

The same sources indicated that Matheu's resignation is the epilogue of the "scandal" in which Matheu and Nicolas Buonafina, president of the National Sugar Commission and presidential adviser, played major roles. Both publicly expressed their differences over the handling of funds in the sugar sector.

As ordered by Guatemalan President Gen Efraim Rios Montt, both officials had to resolve their problem before the justice tribunals. Rios Montt himself had said that the guilty party in that case "would have to leave the government."

Matheu is the fifth minister to leave his post since a military junta composed of Rios Montt, General Horacio Maldonado Schaad and Colonel Luis Gordillo assumed power on 23 March 1982. Subsequently, on 9 June of the same year, Maldonado Schaad and Gordillo were removed from the junta and from the Interior and Communications Ministries which they headed. The then Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima later ceded his post to the current Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola. Another difference within the government emerged when Education Minister Luis Merida was removed from the Education Ministry post and sent as Guatemalan ambassador to Colombia.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT LODGES PROTEST TO NICARAGUA

PA271424 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The Honduran Government, through its Foreign Affairs Secretariat, today lodged a strong protest to the Nicaraguan Government over new and serious hostile actions carried out by members of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, against Honduran civilian authorities and citizens.

In the protest note sent by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, the Honduran Government explains to the Nicaraguan Government that the incident which caused the death of five Hondurans in El Paraiso Department is a violation of the most elemental norms of international rights, which the Nicaraguan Government deceitfully claims to respect.

At 1000 on 24 May, Nicaraguan troops attack a Honduran vehicle between the towns of Trojes and Cifuentes, killing five of the six persons in it and wounding the other. Two of those killed are Noel Felix Morazan and Samuel Rodriguez Alvarez Alvarenga. The other three still have not been identified. Fernando Andino Lopez was wounded.

In its protest note, the Honduran Government strongly rejects and condemns the criminal behavior of the Nicaraguan Army which has been spreading terror and insecurity along the border zone by creating highly provocative situations in order to try to mount an aggression against Honduras, as was recently announced by Foreign Minister d'Escoto in the UN Security Council.

The Foreign Ministry note says that so far this year, the Nicaraguan Army has ambushed Honduran military patrols; opened fire on our border posts; violated our territory; kidnapped Honduran citizens; machinegunned defenseless fishing boats; rustled cattle from Honduras; hijacked Honduran fishing boats; murdered Honduran citizens; violated our territorial waters.

They also attacked Honduran coastguards; opened mortar and machinegun fire on defenseless Honduran communities; violated our airspace, and committed all sorts of provocations, attacks and violations, which the Honduran Government considers opposed to the spirit of coexistence and harmony that should prevail between neighboring countries.

The Honduran Government has asked the Nicaraguan Government to stop its constant aggressions and to begin without delay, without euphemism and in good faith, a negotiation and dialogue process leading to a durable and stable peace for Central America, since the Nicaraguan Government has become a factor of destabilization and of aggression against all the Central American countries. The Foreign Affairs Secretariat issued the communique on 25 May 1983.

AMBUSH, SANDINIST OCCUPATION OF TERRITORY CLAIMED

PA281558 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 27 May 83 p 46

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army controls more than 12 km of Honduran territory between the towns of Cifuentes and Las Trojas, in Paraiso Department, where more than 20,000 inhabitants are desperately looking for a way out without success, as the Sandinists control the highway.

This occupation of Honduran territory began last Saturday, when a bus was ambushed by Nicaraguan Army troops who had taken up positions on Honduran soil, according to local residents and eyewitnesses of the daily harassment to which Honduras is subjected.

Five Honduran civilians were killed in the ambush, which the Foreign Secretariat in Tegucigalpa has already reported, while thousands more are at the mercy of the Sandinists' fire, given the lack of Honduran troops in the area.

The sources said that the Foreign Secretariat's protest was premature, because it reported that the incident took place on 24 May, which is incorrect. "The Sandinists control a section of the highway from Cifuentes to Las Trojas and no one can use it because they are stationed behind the fence that divides the two countries. This situation is dangerous and flagrantly violates our sovereignty, and no one in our government seems to be aware of the gravity of the problem," the sources said. "The Honduran people do not want war, but neither do we want our land trampled by the Sandinists," they added.

According to local residents, "the mere presence of our troops would serve to prevent the constant gunfire into Honduran territory and to recover the highway. It would not be a question of provocation, but an act of legitimate defense. Just as the Sandinists have moved troops to the border, Honduras should station troops there, instead of issuing protests that fall on deaf ears."

Finally, the sources said that the Sandinist harassment is directed at Honduras and at the counterrevolutionaries, who are now fighting in the Nicaraguan mountains.

ALVAREZ ON PRESS' MISSION, NICARAGUAN 'THREAT'

PA270415 Tegucigalpa Televisora Honduras in Spanish 0130 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] General Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Martinez, Honduran Armed Forces commander in chief, delivered an eloquent speech during which, among other things, he referred to the freedom of expression in Honduras:

He said: [Begin Alvarez recording] Journalists must live up to their mission as true champions of democracy and freedom. They must realize that only when these conditions exist can they display their potentialities and really have free and responsible news media. Recently we have been in close contact with totalitarianism and its consequences are so overwhelming to men who make their livelihood in the news media that there is no need to enumerate totalitarianism's drawbacks.

Lucky for us and for future generations, the freedom of expression and information are indisputable rights in Honduras. We enjoy these rights every day and they permit us to maintain a constructive dialogue regarding the country's future.

The Armed Forces and its chief have been the target of strong criticism which is not always justified or constructive. But the Armed Forces has not tried to silence journalists; neither have the Armed Forces resorted to threats, pressures or any type of legal action. We realize that we are part of the public administration, that the people have given us an important mission, and that we are not above the law.

The fact that every person who holds a public post is open to criticism is one of the values of a democratic society. Conflicts and tensions are common in a democratic society and can be dealt with in a civilized and constructive manner. This way of facing and solving our problems is now seriously threatened by international totalitarianism.

In 1917, communism was a distant specter which persecuted peasants and workers in a country located east of the old continent, but today it is breathing on the other side of our border. Through the news media, it has launched a dirty and negative misinformation campaign against our incipient democracy. Since the enemy has decided to wage a slander campaign against us, it does not seem right that you journalists have to be put on the front line in defense of Honduras. I am not only referring to those working for the government's information service; I am referring to all journalists who work for newspapers, radio and television stations, news agencies, and other news media.

The increasing threat posed by the arms race unleashed by the Marxist-Leninist Sandinist dictatorship is pointed directly at the heart of our country. It is a threat to all of us.

Of course, the military will always be the first on the battlefield if the enemy follows through on its threat to attack us as it has been announcing for some time now. [end recording]

Gen Alvarez Martinez' speech was very interesting. He said things of great significance in relation to Honduras' position in view of the latent threat posed by Nicaragua's arms buildup.

MILITARY, U.S. NEGOTIATE FOR TRAINING CENTER

PA280440 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 May 83

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces' Public Relations Office; no date or place given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Honduran Armed Forces, authorized by the Government of the Republic, have been negotiating with the U.S. Government for the establishment of a Honduran regional military and security training center.

The center will be charged with the technical training of military and security personnel from various countries within a training program that will primarily permit the general improvement of the armed forces and provide an atmosphere of stability and security that will create awareness of the solid development of the democratic institutions demanded by the people with the corresponding necessary guarantees.

The eventual operation of this center in Honduras will not involve any expenditure on our part, as it is included within the existing U.S. Honduran cooperation to improve the quality of the armed forces. The center would consist of a basic structure to carry out its objectives and it would be built in the area of Trujillo, Puerto Castilla; that is, in a sector relatively isolated from any community and far from the borders with El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala.

The Honduran Government will have control of the physical facilities and will provide physical security. Honduran personnel will be in charge of the center's operational system. The government may also negotiate bilateral agreements with regional and other governments which may in the future want to take advantage of the center's facilities. [Signed] Public Relations Office of the Armed Forces of Honduras.

NICARAGUA

COPY OF PROTEST NOTE TO HONDURAS SENT TO UN

PY280127 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Today the Nicaraguan Government presented the U.N. Security Council the copy of a strong protest that was lodged with the Honduran Government for the new attacks perpetrated by the counterrevolutionary bands which act from Honduran territory. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto repeated the insistent Nicaraguan appeals to the Honduran Government to abandon its dangerous and imprudent attitude, which is increasing the possibility of an open conflict between our countries.

HAVANA ON REBELS' USE OF HONDURAS, COSTA RICA

PA291726 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] A total of 130 counterrevolutionaries have been killed in the last few days in battles in northern and southern Nicaragua, where the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] repelled new attacks staged by former Somozist guardsmen from Honduras and by bands led by traitor Eden Pastora from Costa Rica.

As reported by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, 95 elements who had infiltrated from Honduras died near Jalapa, in Nueva Segovia Department, while 13 others died in (Churumua), Jinotega Department. Meanwhile, 22 counterrevolutionaries were killed in the southern Rio San Juan Department.

He added that the EPS has lost 33 soldiers in battles with the counterrevolutionaries since 19 May. He stressed that the former Somozist guardsmen and Pastora's bands are both instruments of U.S. policy. According to other reports, Honduran Air Force planes flew over the area of La Florida, near the Nicaraguan locality of Jalapa, yesterday at a time when the remnants of the so-called Somozist task forces were withdrawing to their bases in Honduras after losing several men in combat.

Commander Rene Vivas, Nicaraguan deputy interior minister, reported that the impunity with which the counterrevolutionaries who attack Nicaragua move about in Costa Rica is a source of concern. He noted that the bands led by traitor Eden Pastora have seven camps in Guanacaste, nine in Los Chiles, and a still undetermined number in (La Barra del Colorado), in Costa Rican territory.

During a meeting with a delegation of Costa Rican deputies, Vivas said that Costa Rican nationals arrested in Nicaragua because of counterrevolutionary activities and later generously released have revealed the complicity of some Costa Rican military men with Eden Pastora's elements.

Vivas referred also to violations of Nicaraguan airspace and to interference with Nicaraguan television channels by equipment installed in Costa Rica. He stressed that the Sandinist revolutionary government is trying at all costs to avoid a repetition of the situation that it is now facing with Honduras.

Jose Rafael Cordero, a former Costa Rican cabinet minister, said in San Jose that there is clear evidence that the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries move freely in Costa Rican territory, which casts doubts on President Luis Alberto Monge's avowed neutrality. In this respect, he recalled the recent kidnapping of three West German citizens by Pastora's bands and the frequent publication of communiques issued by the anti-Sandinist Arde [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] in Costa Rican media, despite Monge's promises that he would not permit this propaganda.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE VISITING COSTA RICAN DEPUTIES

PA300036 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 May 83

[By Fernando Escobar]

[Excerpt] Good evening, listeners of Radio Reloj. This is a report on some of the activities carried out by the Costa Rican deputies delegation in Nicaragua. As I reported earlier today, the delegation comprised of seven deputies was received today by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who told them it was a great satisfaction for him to confirm once again that the Costa Rican Government is not encouraging or supporting the counterrevolutionary activities against Nicaragua, and is trying by all means to remain neutral. Nevertheless, D'Escoto insisted that there are counter-revolutionary camps in Costa Rican territory.

D'Escoto said that his government would support disarmament if the United States guarantees that it will not encourage armed attacks from Honduran or Costa Rican territory against Nicaragua, as it is doing now. D'Escoto said that Nicaragua has been forced to arm itself to defend against the Somozists' counterrevolutionary attacks, and not because it has plans to invade its Central American neighbors.

Afterward, the Costa Rican deputies met with State Council President Commander Carlos Nunez, who gave a letter to Deputy David Fallas Alvarado, head of the Costa Rican delegation, in which he expressed his appreciation to the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly for sending an official delegation to Nicaragua to express its friendship and solidarity at a time when the situation in Central America and Nicaragua is more serious than it has ever been in the history of the region. Your visit at this very difficult time is encouraging and strengthens the Nicaraguan people's morale and that of its vanguard, the FSLN, in their determination to win this battle. Commander Nunez also talked about a Nicaraguan State Council delegation going to Costa Rica to explain to the Costa Rican people the efforts that the Nicaraguan people are making to achieve peace.

Nunez also proposed a joint commission formed by members of the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly, the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives of Panama, and the Nicaraguan State Council, adding that the Honduran Congress should also be invited to participate in peace efforts for the region.

Commander Nunez later met with Costa Rican and Nicaraguan journalists, whom he told that the counterrevolutionary activities in the north on the border with Honduras and in the south on the border with Costa Rica have cost Nicaragua \$58 million, because it has had to give up a number of productive activities, mostly in the field of agriculture, due to these activities.

According to Commander Nunez, Nicaraguan has the means -- its militias, its army -- to wipe out the counterrevolutionary groups, but it has not done so because it would have meant attacking them in Honduran and Costa Rican territory. He also asked the Costa Rican journalists to cut down on the propaganda campaign against Nicaragua.

The Costa Rican delegation also met with members of the revolutionary Patriotic Front and of the State Council. They briefed the Costa Rican delegation on the main objectives of the political parties that form the Revolutionary Patriotic Front.

The Costa Rican deputies and journalists wanted to visit the region of Jalapa, but the Nicaraguan authorities thought it was not safe to go there because of the violent fighting taking place.

COSTA RICAN, NICARAGUAN LAWMAKERS FAVOR DIALOGUE

PA302058 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Costa Rica and Nicaragua have reasserted the need to strengthen relations between the two countries and to settle their differences through a dialogue based on mutual confidence and cooperation. This was expressed in a joint communique signed in Managua by the Peace Commission of the Costa Rican Assembly and members of the Nicaraguan State Council.

The delegation of Costa Rican deputies, which concluded a visit to Managua, endorsed the principle of active neutrality that has been announced by the Costa Rican Government. Meanwhile, the foreign relations committee of the Nicaraguan State Council reiterated its support for the legitimate right of the Nicaraguan revolution to defend itself against foreign aggression.

[3-second break in transmission]... a meeting of Latin American legislators in an effort to work out measures that will lead to peace in Central America. (?He) added that legislators from Grenada, the Dominican Republic, the five Central American countries, the four countries of the Contadora Group, the United States, and Cuba will be invited to attend the meeting.

HAVANA ON PRESENCE OF REBELS IN COSTA RICA

PA292334 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said in Managua that more than 130 counterrevolutionaries have died in the past few days in clashes with the Sandinist Peoples Army, EPS. Ortega added that the clashes were reported in areas bordering on Honduras and Costa Rica, countries in which the anti-Sandinist groups have their operational basis.

Ortega also reported that Honduran warplanes violated Nicaraguan airspace during actions intended to protect Somoquist counterrevolutionaries fleeing toward Honduras while being chased by the Sandinist forces. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has announced that it will send a protest note to the Honduran Government.

In San Jose, Costa Rica, FRG reporter Walter Shuetz pointed out the freedom of movement that the counterrevolutionary groups led by traitor Eden Pastora have in Costa Rica. Shuetz is one of the three FRG reporters wounded and kidnapped on Wednesday by the anti-Sandinists when they were traveling on a boat on the San Juan River. Heidrun Lutz, Shuetz' seriously wounded colleague, has been sent back to FRG to receive medical treatment. Photographer Valentin Schwab is out of danger.

The Nicaraguan authorities have released Costa Rican citizens Jose Esteban Quezada and Roberto Quezada Mejia, members of the counterrevolutionary groups led by traitor Eden Pastora. The two men confirmed in San Jose, where they were sent, the presence in Costa Rica of many Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary camps, and they mentioned a woman whose last name is Talavera as the person in charge of supplying the anti-Sandinist camps.

In Managua, Deputy Interior Minister Commander Rene Vivas denounced the freedom of movement of these groups, which have approximately 20 camps in the regions of Guanacaste and Los Chiles in Costa Rica.

CONTADORA OBSERVERS TO PROPOSE 'SECOND PHASE'

PA271820 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 May 83

[Excerpts] The Contadora Group observers commission that arrived in Nicaragua this morning held meetings with members of the revolutionary government in relation to the grave situation that counterrevolutionary groups have created on the border with Costa Rica.

The commission, initially composed of eight civilian and three military members, had previously met with members of the Costa Rican Government and had visited Costa Rica's northern border, where, according to reports, there are counterrevolutionary bases. The commission left for Panama City this afternoon after ending its visit in our country.

We have learned that at the foreign ministers meeting in Panama City on 28 May, the Contadora Group observers will recommend that the evaluation of the situation on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border continue in a second phase, using other working methods. Mexican observer Sergio Gonzalez made this exclusive statement for "The Revolution" newscast.

Throughout the day, in working sessions which continued for 10 hours, the observers met with top members of the Revolutionary Government, who gave them a report on the armed attacks by counterrevolutionary groups in the border region. Let us listen to part of the statement made by the spokesman of the group of observers from the countries promoting the Contadora Group peace efforts, in an interview given to reporter Noel Fuentes:

[Begin recording] [Gonzalez] Well, the only thing I can say is that it will be a report on the results of this phase, based on the information we have gathered.

[Fuentes] Can you tell us your impressions from your visit to the border?

[Gonzalez] It was very interesting. Obviously, it gives us a vague idea of the problems that exist, in order for us to arrive at any conclusion. In other words, it is very difficult to confirm or deny anything based on the information we now have. Therefore, the group of observers will have to use other methods to confirm or deny any alleged violation. [end recording]

D'ESCOTO EXPRESSES 'CONCERN' OVER CONTADORA

PA272334 Paris AFP in Spanish 2134 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Managua, 27 May (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today expressed his concern for the peace initiative for Central America that is being carried out by the Contadora Group countries. Minister d'Escoto also confirmed that he would attend the meeting to be held by the foreign ministers of Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, with their Central American counterparts. The meeting begins tomorrow in Panama City.

D'Escoto's concern is based on the recent meeting in San Salvador among the foreign ministers of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador. The results of that meeting have not been revealed, but they made it quite clear that Nicaragua had been excluded. "We again see an attempt to openly create a Central American bloc against Nicaragua," D'Escoto said. He noted that they met "to present a joint or bloc position in Panama City." He added that the meeting in San Salvador does not contribute to peaceful solutions; instead, "it creates a problem for the Contadora Group's negotiations."

Through many of its leaders, the Nicaraguan Government has stated its hope that the negotiations carried out by Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama achieve detente in Central America and avoid a war between Nicaragua and Honduras.

Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge recently said that his country "is supporting" the Contadora Group's negotiations, contrary to the manipulation to abort these peaceful negotiations, which he blamed on the United States.

It was also revealed that the Contadora Group observers appointed to gather information about the border crisis between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, will ask for more time to carry out their work because "they still don't have the necessary information" to issue a report on the Nicaraguan accusations that anti-Sandinist groups are carrying out their activities from Costa Rican territory.

The commission went to Managua yesterday and met with Foreign Minister d'Escoto, Minister Borge, and Commander Roberto Calderon, military chief of the southern border area. The observers had previously visited San Jose, Costa Rica. Then they toured the border area where it has been reported that armed anti-Sandinist groups have set up camps from which they stage frequent raids into Nicaragua.

JUNTA EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY FOR 1 YEAR

PA281334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1257 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Managua, 28 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist Government has promulgated a decree by which it has extended the state of national emergency for 1 more year, effective yesterday, "in order to confront the attacks" on this country and "to defend the nation's integrity."

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has concluded that "the Somozist counterrevolutionary attacks" on the country's northern region, which is in a state of military emergency, have increased in the last few weeks. When submitting the decree to the State Council, the Managua Government also noted that the attacks by anti-Sandinist groups on the southern border with Costa Rica "have been encouraged."

In addition, the government felt that "the attacks, as covert actions by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency intended to destabilize the Sandinist people's revolution, have been publicly declared and acknowledged" by Washington. Consequently, the government extended the state of national emergency, which went into effect in March 1982, to 30 May 1984.

NUNEZ SAYS JALAPA FIGHTING HARDENS SANDINISTS

PA290101 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, during an interview granted to a group of reporters accompanying a delegation of Costa Rican assembly deputies, said that Jalapa has been an excellent school for self-defense. Commander Nunez pointed out that in the 2 and 1/2 months of continuous attacks by the Somozist counterrevolutionaries, our permanent troops and special and reserve battalions have been hardened, and he added that the character of the Nicaraguan Army stems from its political and military capacity and its mark of excellence.

In answer to a question on the legality of the political parties in the country and the future presidential elections, Nunez said that the political parties will be legitimized regardless of the aggression; however, the elections could be affected should this aggression turn into a war against any Central American country.

The following is an excerpt of the interview granted by Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, to the Costa Rican reporters: [Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Are you sure Pastora is not in Nicaragua?

[Nunez] I am absolutely sure that Eden Pastora is not in Nicaragua. We are also sure that the military groups he commands are not in Nicaragua. They cross the border into Nicaragua.

[Question indistinct]

[Nunez] [Words indistinct] Somozism, which is also the destruction of a revolutionary process and a strategic blow to the Central American and Latin American revolutionary movement.

[Unidentified reporter] It seems that the counterrevolutionaries attacking Nicaragua on the northern border with Honduras want to establish a [word indistinct] government in Jalapa. Do you believe they will achieve this?

[Nunez] I believe that too much water has run under the bridge for the counterrevolution to carry out a project of this nature. It is true that Jalapa has been described as an important zone for the counterrevolution from the political and military viewpoints -- politically, because this would allow them to promote, at the international level, the idea of the presence of a provisional government in Nicaraguan territory; and militarily because it enables the Honduran Army to [word indistinct] logistical [word indistinct] in Nicaraguan territory and a center of operations for the Somozist counterrevolution.

Our advantage over the counterrevolution is that we have the land. Our defense capacity is greater, and their defense comes from Honduras; and the social base the armed forces have in that area is much greater than that of the Somozists. Therefore, today, after 2 and 1/2 months of harassment, Jalapa has become an excellent school for the people's self-defense, and it has allowed the hardening of our special battalions, permanent troops and reserve battalions. [end recording]

HAVANA CITES DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORT ON FIGHTING

PA281630 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] The Sandinist Peoples Army has forced most of the 1,200 former Somozists who invaded Nicaraguan territory through Nueva Segovia Department last Saturday back to Honduras.

The Defense Ministry reported that the Sandinist forces engaged the invaders, whose intention was to seize the town of Jalapa, in violent clashes for 4 days. As result of these actions, the counterrevolutionaries lost 95 men, while the Sandinist Peoples Army lost only 23.

The Defense Ministry also reported that fighting has been going on in Rio San Juan Department with groups that infiltrated from Costa Rica since 21 May. The counter-revolutionaries lost 95 men, while the Sandinist Peoples Army lost only 23.

The Defense Ministry also reported that fighting has been going on in Rio San Juan Department with groups that infiltrated from Costa Rica since 21 May. The counter-revolutionaries have suffered 22 casualties in these clashes, while the Sandinist Peoples Army has suffered 10.

Meanwhile, in Managua, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reported that Walter Shuetz, a doctor; Heidrun Lutz, a professor; and Valentin Schwab, a journalist, all from the FRG, are in a hospital in San Jose, Costa Rica. They were attacked by an anti-Sandinist group as they were crossing the San Juan River in a small boat.

At first it was reported that journalist Mariana Seiss was also in the boat, which was attacked from the Costa Rican side of the San Juan River, but it was later disclosed that she is in Managua, having visited the area earlier. The attack was perpetrated by members of the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, which is led by traitor Eden Pastora.

TWO BATTALION 30-72 MEMBERS REPORTED DEAD

PA270357 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The escalate of aggressions being experienced by the Nicaraguan people from the U.S. imperialism caused the deaths of two heroic reserve members of the 19th July Sandinist Youths' Battalion 30-72. Commander Carlos Carrion Cruz, general coordinator of the 19th July Sandinist Youth, reported last night that Companero Marlon Zelaya and another reserve member of that battalion fell in Rio San Juan Department, in the border area of Las Delicias, near El Castillo municipality.

Companero Carrion reported the information during the ceremony to close the meeting of secretaries general from youth organizations from Central America, Mexico, and Panama, which took place last night in the hall of the Maestro Gabriel Institute.

The painful news elicited anger and rejection among the delegates and students who attended the event. They immediately condemned this new aggression against the Nicaraguan people who continue offering their blood to defend the peace we have achieved.

FAR MANEUVERS IN WESTERN REGION ANNOUNCED

FL281210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] The following is a notice from the Ministry of the FAR to the population of the western region of the country: Units of the FAR will be holding military training exercises in the western region of the country over the coming week. Therefore, explosions of varying intensity may be heard and parachute deployments may be observed.

'Massive' Domestic Military Exercises

FL301303 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] The Ministry of the FAR hereby informs the people that ground, naval, and air troops of the country's central and western units will be conducting military training exercises beginning today until 3 June. Since these exercises will be of a massive nature, there will be movements of troops, parachute deployments, and explosions of varying intensity. These exercises are part of measures designed to enhance the FAR's defensive capacity and to strengthen the nation's defense.

MASS RALLIES CONTINUE TO PROTEST U.S. 'THREATS'

FL271540 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] With massive rallies in production, services, and education centers and in military units throughout the country, our people continue to express condemnation of the Reagan administration's threats of aggression against Cuba, and express readiness to defend the achievements of the revolution and the Cuban homeland.

Among the more massive rallies in Havana Province, there was one staged at the Ariguanabo Textile Mill and one at the Mariel Thermoelectric Plant, in which thousands of workers expressed their readiness to fight against the U.S. aggressors, who may attempt to dig in on our fatherland, while simultaneously maintaining high productivity to satisfy the needs of the population. Similarly, yesterday afternoon the political and mass organizations of Havana Province called on the people to take part in rallies in the municipalities' main centers to repudiate the imperialist threats.

The revolutionary firmness of our people in confronting the boasting and warmongering policies of the Yankee administration and the willingness of the members of the FMC [Federation of Cuban Women] to register en masse in the territorial militia and prepare themselves to defend the country were the most outstanding points in all the municipal rallies.

RODRIGUEZ DENOUNCES U.S. AT AWARDS CEREMONY

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[Excerpts] Doctor of Economic Sciences Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night was awarded the title of professor emeritus before an audience that included prominent personalities in the fields of culture and science and the university staff.

During the solemn ceremony at which Dr Fernando Rojas Avalos, rector of the University of Havana, and Professor Emeritus Vicentina Antuna also spoke, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez delivered a speech of appreciation which also served as a valuable guide for action in pursuit of the objectives which these times demand from our university. Concluding his extensive and magnificent speech, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez referred to the trying times we are experiencing as a result of our proximity to an enemy which is becoming more and more aggressive each day.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] We are living in perilous times. The powerful enemy threatens us once again. An enemy now ruled by a person who, blending his mediocre knowledge of history with his dangerous powers of today, appears to be leading the world to catastrophe and attempting to impose his dictates on Cuba and Central America. To confront this threat, each man and woman of our fatherland is a soldier and each post a foxhole. Not one among us today would prefer any other foxhole. I am certain, however, that we will again overcome this new dilemma of fatherland or death with a victory over the enemy, or through national (?development) which would be another kind of victory, or by establishing our standing motto of peace with dignity. If, after overcoming this ordeal or others which may yet come, I still have life, I would like to continue to take part in the noble and lofty task you are carrying out to elevate Cuban universities to the height of their time in socialism. Thank you very much. [Applause] [End recording]

SOTO OPENS SCIENTIFIC MEETING, CRITICIZES U.S.

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[Text] Those who try to attack us must know that in Cuban territory they will only find the accurate shots of the abundant weapons that the people have to defend themselves. This statement was made by Lionel Soto, a member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, upon opening the "30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks" international scientific meeting on Thursday in Havana. Soto described the recent statements by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and fascist Senator Barry Goldwater on the Cuban revolution as abominable anachronisms. He stressed that our people would rather disappear from the face of the earth than become a U.S. colony. In another part of his speech, he said that the attack on the Moncada Barracks on 26 July 1953 was the first battle for the establishment of socialism in the Western Hemisphere. That is why we are pleased, he said, that our scientists along with those of other fraternal nations will be involved in the meticulous analysis of the historic scope of the deeds performed by Fidel Castro and his comrades-in-arms 30 years ago. The meeting, which will end on Saturday, is being attended by 127 specialists who will discuss some 100 reports. The foreign guests in this scientific meeting are from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Venezuela, and the United States.

FMLN CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS IN EL SALVADOR

PA290014 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 27 May 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The FMLN of El Salvador continues to consolidate its positions in almost all of the Salvadoran territory. It correctly applies the guerrilla warfare tactic of hitting the enemy and immediately withdrawing, and at the same time it is broadening its radius of action and the territory under its control.

The army is not only incapable of defending but also of maintaining control over many rural areas far from San Salvador. As a result, completely liberated areas have already begun emerging in many Salvadoran regions. In these areas, the FMLN has organized a new way of life for the inhabitants. There are schools, hospitals, and even recreation centers although, as is logical, some are very rudimentary. In these areas, the Salvadoran rural population actively participates in the production that meets the essential needs of the community and cooperates with the guerrilla forces in various tasks.

The clandestine station Radio Farabundo Marti has reported that the Salvadoran guerrilla forces' high command has formed a regional government board in the northern department of Chalatenango. An FMLN communique indicated that the measure was adopted because the guerrillas control an extensive zone of that department that includes the municipalities of Tejutla, La Palma, Citala, San Ignacio, San Fernando, La Reina, Agua Caliente, Nueva Concepcion, and other territories, some on the border with Honduras.

The source added that the first regional people's assembly was held last week in Chalatenango. Members of various local government boards and militias, delegates of the People's Revolutionary Bloc, and delegates of the National Coordinating Board participated in the assembly. Representatives of the peasant population of the territory controlled by the guerrillas also participated.

All of this means an advance in the strategic quality of the Salvadoran rebel forces. It also means the defeat of the counterinsurgency plans of the dictatorship and U.S. imperialism. It also shows the FMLN's broad popular support. In view of this, any wise observer can correctly predict the future development of the current political and military situation in El Salvador. Sooner rather than later, the victory of the rebel forces will become an irreversible reality; this will be the answer. But the U.S. rulers and those who usurp power in El Salvador do not see it this way. The U.S. rulers are bent on prolonging a war that they have already lost by sending more weapons and military advisers to that Central American nation. Those who usurp power in El Salvador think that this big aid will enable them to remain in power regardless of the deaths of the Salvadoran peasants and workers.

Nevertheless, the only thing they will achieve will be the prolonging of the war with the consequent loss of human lives or, in the case of direct U.S. intervention, the internationalization of the armed conflict. Many U.S. legislators have expressed their decision to oppose the huge military and economic aid for El Salvador that the White House has requested for the 1984 fiscal year. They are convinced that through force the United States will only achieve a defeat similar to the one it suffered in Vietnam.

HEAD OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

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[Text] Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, has departed for Moscow in response to an invitation extended to him by the USSR Supreme Soviet.